PRISONS OF IRELAND.

TWENTY-FIFTH

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1846;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1847.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, - MAJOR COTTINGHAM,
SOUTH DISTRICT, - CAPTAIN JOHNSON.

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Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
6th April, 1847.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit our Report on the progress of prison discipline, and on the state of the gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1846.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Clement Johnson, } *Inspectors-General*
Edward Cottingham, } *of Prisons.*

To The Right Honorable

Henry Labouchere,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, &c., &c.

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TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE PRISONS IN IRELAND.

1846.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF IRELAND.

General Report.

This being the first year of our holding office, it would hardly be justifiable on our part were we to report at any great length upon the system of prison discipline in Ireland.

It must be remembered that an attempt to pronounce a decided opinion upon any matter, even the simplest, which comes under our observation for the first time, must almost necessarily be productive of error.

There are, however, a few points upon which we consider that no mistake can exist, and to these we shall more especially direct our attention.

We beg also that it may be borne in mind, should many things appear unnoticed in this Report, that our experience individually must be limited to the part of the country which we have respectively visited.

Before proceeding further, we must premise that we should do justice neither to our own feelings nor to the exertions of our predecessors, were we to omit calling attention to the very great benefit the country has derived from the unceasing good temper and unwearied patience by means of which so many improvements were effected under most discouraging circumstances in the discipline of our gaols during the last twenty-four years. To Major Palmer, more especially, who was during the whole of that period in office, we beg to express our most sincere thanks for the many difficulties which have been removed from our way, as well as for the good feeling towards the Inspectors which he and his colleagues succeeded in establishing in the minds of all ranks connected with prison discipline. This was particularly apparent in the kindliness and anxiety to meet our wishes and adopt our suggestions, with which we have been received, we may say invariably, by the gentlemen composing the various Boards of Superintendence throughout the kingdom.

After a careful survey of the Prisons of Ireland, we think, even at this early stage of our service, we may state that any difficulties we are likely to encounter in rendering the system of penal discipline in Ireland as perfect as we could wish it, will be almost entirely of a nature which time and some alterations in the existing laws would enable us to overcome.

The disposition existing throughout Ireland among Grand Juries, Boards of Superintendence, Local Inspectors, and indeed of the entire authorities and subordinates of the prisons, appears to us to be most favourable to the improvement of the entire system of discipline. The county authorities are most anxious to promote every alteration favourable to the moral improvement of the prisoners, and a strong spirit of emulation, and a desire to render the establishments under their care as perfect as possible, is to be observed among the whole of the staff attached to the gaols. We shall now enter a little more minutely into the detail of the system at present established throughout this kingdom.

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COUNTY GAOLS.

County Gaols.

It will be hardly necessary to premise, that of the gross abuses which formerly existed in our prison system, not a trace is to be found, and that cleanliness and good order characterize almost all the county prisons of Ireland. Many of them, indeed, are old and exceedingly ill constructed buildings, deficient in light and ventilation, and quite wanting in sufficient accommodation for carrying out discipline and classification to the extent which is desirable in a system, which must depend for its success so much upon the moral control that can be obtained over the minds of those to be subjected to it. In every instance, however, the desire upon the part of Local Inspectors and Governors to make the very most of the means at their disposal, was pleasingly apparent; while the good effect produced by this spirit could hardly be comprehended by any who have not closely investigated the difficulties with which they have often to contend.

It is gratifying also to observe the great efforts, in many instances—in more than one almost unaided—made by this class of officers to establish a system of productive industry in the gaols under their care, and the success which has attended these efforts, by which means many of the prisons have been converted into scenes of cheerful industry, and the very best effect produced both in the habits and general mode of feeling prevalent among the prisoners. Indeed we may safely assert, that the greater the extent to which a constant system of almost unceasing employment was carried out in any prison, the more apparent was the feeling of respect and gratitude on the part of the prisoners towards the officers in charge.

It is not our intention in this statement to point out the prisons in which we should wish to see a better system established, further than we have necessarily done in our special reports upon each prison prepared for the Grand Juries; in the first place, because we confidently look forward to an altered state of things; and secondly, because we consider that the exceptions to which we allude resulted either from the deficiency of accommodation in the prison itself, or from erroneous impressions existing in the minds of the Boards of Superintendence, either that no system of works could be established which would pay in a pecuniary point of view, from the difficulty of obtaining sale for the articles to be manufactured; or a still more untenable idea, that the employment of prisoners would unjustifiably interfere with the profits of the industrious tradesman out of doors.

On each of these points we think we may with advantage make a few observations, which we hope may tend to remove impressions which we cannot avoid considering as highly prejudicial to the advancement of any reformatory course of moral discipline and improvement among prisoners.

We cannot but think that in all cases where the ultimate improvement of any class, however unfortunate, of our countrymen is concerned, that it is carrying economy too far to put forward a mere pecuniary expenditure of any moderate amount as being an object of comparative importance.

The true view we apprehend to be taken in such matters is the prospective gain which we may hope to obtain in the diminished number of our re-committals, and in this we consider that every reason exists for anticipating success. Wherever a system of instruction and separation had subsisted for any considerable time, we had almost invariably the satisfaction of hearing that prisoners, the young especially, who had been subjected to a moderate course of discipline and instruction, accompanied by the acquisition of means to support themselves as tradesmen — of such prisoners, we say, we almost invariably heard that scarcely a single individual had returned to prison: such, we think, are the gains to be looked for. While upon this subject, we may remark, that although the permanence of such effects have still to be tested by experience, we should consider the lower classes of Ireland peculiarly fitted to profit by a system, which at once removes their ignorance, and convinces them that an interest is taken in their fate, a conviction which we hold to be of the highest importance to establish amongst an impressionable and imaginative people.

As for the profit to be derived from prison works, it is of course a thing, the result of which can only be proved by experiment in different localities, and which must in a great measure depend upon the aptitude exhibited by those in

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charge of the works, in suiting the nature of the produce to the wants of the neigbbourhood. This is a matter of small difficulty in seaport towns, and although not of such easy accomplishment in inland and agricultural districts, still we have little doubt that perseverance and good will can overcome the difficulties. The second objection which we suppose to weigh in the minds of some of the Boards, namely, that "by employing prisoners an injurious competition is established with the industrious tradesman out of doors," we consider as susceptible of a refutation so complete as almost to amount to mathematical proof. In the first place, the prisoner, if idle, must be supported by rates levied in a great measure on the very class of persons to whom his competition as a labourer is supposed to be injurious; in this poiut it can hardly admit of a doubt that every step taken towards causing prisoners to support themselves, must *pro tanto* diminish the rates.

In the second place, each prisoner, if at large, must support himself either by honest industry, competing as much, or more, than when in prison, with other persons of his own class, or he must subsist by a system of fraud or beggary on the resources of the community. In the first instance it is indifferent, as matter of competition, whether he works in or out of the prison; in the second, and more probable case, the gain of is too evident to require any further illustration.

There were few things which afforded us more pleasure in our inspections than the evident fact of the extremely small amount of punishment apparently necessary to carry out the discipline of the prisons throughout Ireland. Corporal punishment is, we may say, unknown, and in rare instances is it requisite to call on the magistrates belonging to the Board to award a sentence. Indeed, the governors of prisons generally throughout Ireland, can congratulate themselves upon the fact, that their owu powers of inflicting three days' solitary confinement, with a diet of bread and water, has but seldom to be exerted to their full extent.

This fact alone proves how great must be their temper and discretion as a hody.

Witb regard to carrying out the separate system in Ireland, we have already remarked, that difficulties existed in the construction of the old gaols, which could not be overcome hy altering the buildings, without the outlay of very large sums of money. We are bappy, however, to be ahle to state, that considerable progress in that direction is at present being made, as many of the Boards of Superintendence have adopted Major Palmer's original suggestion, of establishing in the yards of the prisons lines of separate work-shops, where all descriptions of trades suitable to the object in view can be learned and exercised by the prisoners, under such strict superintendence as shall effectually prevent any contaminatiug intercourse between them. From the effects of the working of this plan, in those prisons in which this system has heen adopted, we are of opinion that it will, in its development, unite many advantages peculiar to itself. This plan is one by which, while the prisoner is as effectually preserved from evil communication as if he were constantly confined to the same cell, a certain wholesome action will be preserved in the mind, by the break in the monotony of his life, effected by removing him daily from his sleeping cell to his work-shop, aud the depressing effect, produced hy the presence of one unvarying set of objects, be in a great degree removed.

It must also be obvious, that tbe health of the prisoner is likely to benefit by the change of air, aud the returning at night to sleep in a cell, which has been well ventilated during the entire period of his being employed. We are, therefore, induced to think, that both in an economical and sanatory point of view, the system is one likely to work well, while the effects of reformatory discipline will, we would fain hope, have full scope for operation.

We are quite aware that it may be alleged, that prisoners could communicate through the walls of such buildings if not strongly constructed; but it must be borne in mind, that the work-shops are lighted from the front, so as to allow of strict superintendence on the part of the officers in charge, and that they are only occupied during the day, each prisoner returning to his separate cell at night. The Belfast House of Correction, in which the separate system prevails, has come into operation within the year, nnd we beg to refer to Major Cottingham's report upon this prison, for a description of its success.

The greatest evil, and most effectual bar to discipline and order, at present to be found in county gaols, is the presence of very considerable numbers of lunatics, amounting, in some instances, to one-fourth of the total number of prisoners. As,

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however, we may expect, from the proposed large increase of the accommodation for insane persons, that this evil will not be of long continuance, we shall not further advert to it, than to call the attention of Magistrates generally to the circular issued by Sir. E. Sugden upon this subject, and state our opinion, that a strict compliance with the recommendations contained in it, would prevent the crowding of the gaols with many persons whose admission thereto was never calculated on.

In some of the prisons we found that gaol clothing was not issued at all—in others, the quantity was quite inadequate to supply all classes of prisoners; we, therefore, considered it our duty to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the question, "Whether the enforcing of such a supply was not an imperative duty on our parts?" The answer to this question no longer left the matter in doubt, and we are now enabled to state, that measures are in progress for supplying clothing to poor prisoners in all gaols in which it was not already done. There is another matter to which our attention was forcibly called in the course of our inspections, namely, the necessity of establishing an uniform system of registries, books, and accounts in all gaols; all of which differ considerably in the several prisons. Although most of the plans adopted are in themselves tolerably effective, the want of uniformity much increases the difficulty of forming an accurate judgment upon the comparative states of different prisons, in the matters of discipline, expenditure, and above all, in the very important points of the profit or loss sustained in the several systems of works which are carried on by the prisoners. In addition to this, we consider that a uniform code of bye laws for all gaols should be compiled, and when approved of by the Court of Queen's Bench, adopted by all Boards of Superintendence.

CITY PRISONS

City Prisons.

With regard to the prisons of counties of cities and counties of towns, we have to remark that the observations we have made upon the staff of county gaols, will apply as well to the officers employed in the city prisons, who exhibit generally the utmost anxiety to make the most of the inefficient means at their disposal. Speaking of the city prisons as a class, we are compelled to state, that they are for the most part exceedingly badly constructed, and that in hardly any of them is the requisite attention paid to the improvement of the prisoners, while the liberality generally evinced by County Grand Juries, in providing employment and improving the construction of the buildings, is not to be found in any city prison which has come under our notice, with the exception of Richmond and Grangegorman Bridewells, and in a degree in the city of Waterford. This may arise from many causes—want of available funds, or difficulty of raising rates; but it is our imperative duty to point out that the fact is as we state it to be, and that the city prisons are as a class far less creditable to the country than those of the rural districts.

BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

There are very great numbers of these small prisons, scattered through various parts of Ireland, many of them in remote and almost isolated districts. As we are compelled to say, that the regulations for the superintendence and management of these establishments, made by the Prisons Act, are most defective, it will be as well to state the objections to the present mode of management under their several heads.

Superintendence.

Superintendence.

These prisons are by law placed under the Boards of Superintendence of the counties to which they belong; but it is enacted that the Local Inspector of those bridewells which are situated more than three miles from the county gaol, shall be the clergyman of the Established Church belonging to the parish in which it may be situated. Now, this system works very badly. There is no remuneration attached to the performance of the duty; and as the clergymen of the Established Church, in remote districts, have very many and imperative

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duties to perform, which must take precedence of this extra professional obligation, it is not to be expected that it should be as strictly performed as others to which they naturally attach greater importance.

We do not by any means wish to say, that in very many instances those duties are not most efficiently performed, but we do assert, that the system is a bad one, and that from want of authority and the necessity of attending to other pressing duties, the clergymen cannot be expected to exercise the same efficient control which would be expected from an officer employed directly by the Board of Superintendence.

In several instances the Boards have found it advisable to place bridewells under the control of the Local Inspector, the Governor of the county gaol, or some other efficient officer, making it incumbent on them to visit and report on the state of these prisons, with regard to discipline, accounts, furniture, &c., &c., and the system has been found to work most admirably, in improving the management in all these points. We would recommend that this plan should be rendered imperative by law, but pending such alteration, we should wish to see it adopted voluntarily by all counties.

Accounts.

In this matter, we think the adoption of the above system is of the highest importance, as it is *quite impossible* for the Inspectors-General to ascertain the accuracy of the bridewell keeper's quarterly accounts further than by testing them by general rules, which must always be an inefficient course. We would therefore recommend, that instead of the present system, by which those accounts are paid by the Collectors of Excise on the Inspector-General's certificate, they should be examined and checked by the Board's inspecting officer, who, if he be the Governor of the gaol, has peculiar facilities for so doing, by comparing the committals and discharges with his own registries, and ascertaining the market prices of provisions on his quarterly visits to the sessions towns during the sitting of the Barrister; after such an examination, it would be far more convenient, were such accounts discharged by the Board, instead of being sent to the Collector of Excise, who seldom lives in the district. Accounts.

Prisoners' Accommodation.

Most of the bridewells are very small and confined, and the accommodation quite insufficient for the number of persons crowded into them during Quarter Sessions. Suffice it to say, that the instance of Lurgan Bridewell is by no means an uncommon one, in which one of us, upon our annual inspection, found in confinement no less than 33 males and 9 females, crowded into a prison which contained only three cells, one day-room, and one yard for males, while for women there was but *one* cell and one day-room; and in this state they were kept for an entire week, the bridewell being only supplied with bedding for about one-third of the number confined. Frequently does this occur in all parts of the country. This insufficiency of accommodation is in a great measure to be attributed to the neglect of complying with the 20th Section of the Prisons Act, which *positively directs* that all plans and contracts for bridewells or other prisons should be laid before the Lord Lieutenant for approval, before any step is taken towards building or altering. Had this course been adopted, we feel satisfied, that the erecting of many of the small and ill ventilated prisons now to be found in most counties, would not have received His Excellency's sanction. In some remote parts of the country the sessions towns are so distant from the county towns, that the transmission and re-transmission of prisoners to and from Quarter Sessions becomes in itself a very severe punishment, besides occasioning great expense to the county and severe labour to the Constabulary. We may instance the sessions town of Bantry, which is fifty-five statute miles from the county gaol, yet, a prisoner committed to the bridewell, must by law be forwarded to Cork, sent back for trial to Bantry, and then again sent to Cork if convicted, thus travelling under escort 165 statute miles before commencing his punishment. Castletown Berehaven is *seventy-six miles* from Cork, yet, by law no prisoner should be detained there more than three days before transmission to the county gaol, unless the committing justice shall sign an order to detain him until the 1st day of the next calendar month after his committal. The remedy for this evil would be to establish district bridewells in such remote parts of the country, Prisoners' Accommodation.

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so that a prison in which persons to be tried at Quarter Sessions might be detained, should exist within some reasonable distance of all parts of the country. In such cases, however, great care should be taken, not only that the prison should be fit for the purpose for which it is intended, but that it should be placed under efficient inspection, neither of which essential points we are sorry to say have been attended to in some instances where such prisons have been established.

Medical Attendance.

Medical Attendance.

Another serious omission has been made in the law for county bridewells, namely, that no medical officer can be appointed to attend them at a salary. This is a matter of great importance, as deaths have taken place in these prisons in some instances without the keeper being able to obtain medical assistance for the patients. Pending the alteration of the law, we would recommend Grand Juries to raise in a certain degree the salary of the medical men belonging to dispensaries in the neighbourhood of bridewells, and make it a part of their duty to attend sick persons.

PAUPER DEBTORS.

Pauper Debtors.

The subject of Pauper Debtors is one upon which we feel it our duty to offer a few observations, the more particularly so as we have received several communications from Boards of Superintendence and other local authorities, complaining of the hardship it is for counties and towns to be obliged to support this class of prisoners, many of whom are aliens, not residents of the respective localities, but arrested within the jurisdiction; others imprisoned by their friends for the mere purpose of procuring their support; and also pensioners, military, naval, or otherwise, who actually, whilst in gaol, receive the amount of their pensions and apply it to their own purposes, without discharging their debts or paying for their support. To remedy, in a great measure, these evils, we would suggest the prudence of extending the operation of the 5 & 6 Vict., c. 95, s. 7, 8, over the whole kindom, the provisions of which are, that no person shall receive gaol allowance unless he shall subscribe a declaration as to his or her inability to support themselves, notice of which is to be publicly given, and unless the detaining creditors lodge a petition within twenty-one days, the prisoner is to be entitled to be discharged. This Act is only applicable to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, Dublin, where its beneficial effects have been so apparent that we need only state, that during the last year upwards of 200 pauper debtors were discharged at the end of twenty-one days. With respect to the pensioners' class, we submit that the precedent already established under the the Irish Poor Relief Act, 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 56, if made applicable generally, would be attended with the most beneficial results.

Upon the subject of abolishing arrest and imprisonment for debt for any sum under £5, we conclude that such having already been, as we understand, entertained by the Legislature in England, and its consequences fairly tested, the law will be sooner or later extended to Ireland; perhaps there never was a time so opportune as the present to entertain the subject, when distress and poverty is spread all over the land.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

General Observations.

It is impossible for us to avoid some notice of the enormous increase of prisoners committed to the various gaols, which has taken place within the last few months. Great as that increase has been, in some instances amounting to 100 per cent. upon the average numbers, we think it our duty to state, that we do not consider such increase to have its origin in any evil disposition among the poorer classes, but to have been produced *in a great degree* by the heavy pressure of distress, and that in a *very great number* of instances small crimes have been committed for the purpose of obtaining that support in prison which could not be procured elsewhere.*

* Since writing the above, facts have come to our knowledge which compel us to modify, to a certain extent, the favourable opinion we have expressed with regard to the origin of crime. We are now obliged to state that many offences have been committed by evil disposed persons, not in want, but calculating on impunity, in the disturbed state of society occasioned by the general prevalance of distress.

The latter part of the statement is, nevertheless, correct with regard to a great proportion of the minor offences.

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It is not necessary to dwell at length upon this melancholy subject, but we do not consider that we could have passed over so remarkable a circumstance without some comment. We shall now conclude this short detail of the impressions produced on our minds by our first inspection of the Prisons of Ireland, and we do so with a confident expectation that the fact of our thus early calling attention to some of the most obvious deficiencies to be found in a generally creditable state of things, will be rather attributed to a sincere and anxious wish to see them amended, than to any desire on our own part to cavil or find fault.

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Convict Department.

Our Report upon this department must necessarily be concise, in consequence of the very unsettled state in which it is at present unavoidably placed.

We have only to state that every care has been taken which possibly could be, to carry out discipline in the Convict Depôt, which has for some time being undergoing an extensive alteration, and that the attention of Mr. Lamb, the Governor, to his duty, has been unceasing under the very difficult circumstances in which he has been placed.

The great increase of convicts likely to take place in consequence of the extreme distress pervading the country, has rendered it our duty to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the urgent necessity of providing temporary accommodation for this class of prisoners, and some progress has already been made in carrying out the arrangements which we have suggested for that purpose. We have said temporary arrangements, as plans for a large prison for Convicts are at present under consideration, and we have reason to believe that the commencement of the erection of a building so urgently required will not be delayed longer than the time occupied in purchasing the site and making the contracts may render unavoidable.

We have further to state, that, the Female Convicts are and have been for some time accommodated in every way satisfactorily in the City Prison of Grangegorman Lane, where every thing connected with their discipline is admirably conducted by Mrs. Rawlins, and the accounts correctly kept by Mr. Marques, the Governor.

CLEMENT JOHNSON,
ED. COTTINGHAM, } *Inspectors-General.*

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APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

FORM OF REPORT MADE TO GRAND JURIES.

County of *Gaol.*

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, made on his Inspection of the Gaol prior to 1st February, 184 .

7th Geo. IV., Chap. 74, Sect. 55.

ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.	Form of Report
Sect. 2. GRAND JURY to appoint a Board of Superintendence, of not less than eight and not more than twelve persons, one-half of whom to be Justices of the Peace, three of whom (one being a Justice of the Peace) to form a quorum. Grand Jury empowered to present to the Board of Superintendence the monies to be raised under this Act, and to advance any reasonable sums to defray the expenses of the Gaol.		
3. Powers of Board of Superintendence to visit all Gaols, to examine into their state, and into the conduct of the Officers.		
4. The Board to make By-laws for the Gaol, to be carried into effect by the Local Inspector, and to be binding upon all Magistrates and upon Sheriffs.		
5. Limits and defines the powers of Justices of the Peace, not being members of the Board of Superintendence; abuses to be reported by them to the Board.		
6. Accommodation of a County Gaol. Males and females to be completely separated. Class 1. Debtors and contempts on civil process. 2. Felons convicted. 3. Misdemeanants ditto. 4. Felons untried. 5. Misdemeanants ditto, and want of Sureties. Queen's Evidence. Separate Infirmaries for two sexes. Baths or bathing-tubs in places best adapted for the use of the different classes. Separate common halls, yards, and privies for the different classes, with a supply of good water.		
6. Separate cells for Prisoners, and some cells to be provided with three beds or more. Two male Prisoners only, never to be lodged together. Rooms for labour and industry. Cells for solitary confinement. One or more chapels, with separate divisions for males and females, and for different classes.		
57. Gaolers to transmit yearly returns according to the Schedule (E.)		

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Form of Report.	ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV, CHAP 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
	Sect.	
	59. Inspectors-General empowered to examine persons on oath respecting the discipline of Gaols, and to report to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.	
	62. Book of observations and visits of Officers to be kept in the Gaol.	
	65 & 66. Duties of Local Inspector, &c.	
	67. Returns to be made by Clerks of the Peace and Crown to the Local Inspector, and annual returns of that Officer to the Inspectors-General.	
	68. Grand Jury to appoint a Chaplain of the Established Church, and, if required by the Court, a Protestant Dissenting minister, and a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, as Chaplains to the Gaol, to be approved by the Court of Assize, and preference to be given to parochial clergy.	
	69. Duty of Chaplains:	
	To read prayers on Sunday.	
	To visit the Prison twice in every week, and to exhort every Prisoner.	
	To attend malefactors condemned to death.	
	To inspect provisions by alternate weeks on the days appointed.	
	To keep a journal, to be produced when required to the Board of Superintendence.	
	70 & 71. Regulates salaries of Chaplains, which are to be equal in amount.	
	72. Regulates the qualifications and appointment of Physician or Surgeon.	
	To visit each Prison twice in every week, or oftener, if necessary.	
	To keep a journal, &c.	
	Sustenance ordered by Physician to be procured under order of the Board of Superintendence.	
	72 & 74. Apothecaries to supply medicines and other articles necessary for the sick.	
	No Apothecary providing medicines shall be Physician or Surgeon to the Gaol.	
	76. Regulates presentments for fuel, Prison dresses, and beds, &c.	
	Money presented for these purposes to be paid to Contractors.	
	78. Articles of bedding and Prison dresses.	
	79. Contractors to account on oath.	
	80. Contracts to be made with the Clerk of the Peace.	
	81. Penalty on Grand Juror or Inspector being concerned in contracts.	
	82. Poor Prisoners not to receive any provisions in addition to the allowance of the Gaol.	
	83. Debtors confined for a sum under 10*l.* to receive an allowance from their creditors of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, by order of the Court.	
	84. Inspectors-General to prepare Dietary Tables, to be approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, to be hung up in a conspicuous part of a common hall.	
	85. Form of Dietary Account, Schedule (A.)	

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ENACTMENTS OF 7th GEO. IV., CHAP. 74.	HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT.
Sect. 87. Inspectors-General to supply deficient bedding, dresses, &c., for the fixed establishment of each Gaol, according to the forms in Schedule (B) and (C.)	
Collectors of excise to advance the cost of purchasing the same.	
88. Grand Juries to appoint Matrons.	
Matrons to receive a salary approved by the Court of Assize.	
89. Authorizes the appropriation of part of the Gaol as a House of Correction.	
Exempt from the responsibility of the Sheriff.	
A Governor to be appointed by the Grand Jury.	
96. Persons committed by local jurisdictions, to be confined in County Gaol.	
99. Regulates the payment of expense of male Prisoners by local jurisdiction.	
100. Persons committed within a county of a city or town, to be confined in the County Gaol, by order of the Lord Lieutenant.	
104. Poor Prisoners to be kept to such work as shall be appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence.	
105. Prisoners before trial, and not being poor Prisoners, may be employed, with their own consent, and to receive such allowance as the Board of Superintendence may appoint.	
Such employment not to interfere with classification.	
106. Regulates the providing teachers, books, materials, tools, &c.	
107. Poor Prisoners to receive one-third of their profit, if any arise.—This clause does not extend to persons sentenced to hard labour.	
108. Keeper's return of hard labour, according to Schedule (F) to be made at every Assizes.	
109. Twenty-four Rules for the regulation of County Gaols.	
Local Inspector to report, on oath, on the state of the Prison to the Judge at every Assizes, inserting a Copy of those Rules, and his Special Report on the execution of each (Rules 14 and 24.)	
110. Penalty on conveying spirituous liquors into Prisons.	
111. Allowance made to defray the expenses to their places of abode, or of honest employment of discharged Prisoners not having the means to pay for the same.	
112. Court of Queen's Bench empowered to make Rules and Regulations, whether temporary or permanent.	
Also by a summary order to dismiss Officers guilty of misconduct or disobedience to the same.	
Officers so dismissed not re-eligible to other offices.	
113. Officers to attend and answer all inquiries of the Board of Superintendence.	
117. Regulates the issue of clothing to Convicts sentenced to transportation.	
137. Notice of abolition of fees to be posted in every Gaol.	

Form of Report.

Here follow the *General Observations*, which are a copy of the Report made to Parliament.

[NORTH DISTRICT.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham. Visited Feb. 16, 1847.

I inspected this gaol on the 16th February, 1847, in company with the Rev. R. Nixon, Local Inspector and Chaplain, the Governor, and Deputy Governor, and also by Dr. Rooney, the medical attendant. I found all parts of the prison extremely clean and in good order; the beds and bedding such as they should be, each supplied with sheets; the cells are now furnished with tables and stools for the prisoners to take their meals upon, and all meal utensils clean and in good order. The prison is of old standing as to its structure, having had of late years many improvements introduced, such as a new steaming kitchen erected in one of the yards, and detached from the other parts of the prison; in this building there are three well arranged store rooms, one of which is for provisions, one a general store, and one being extremely dry is used as a straw store. A new addition has been erected, affording accommodation for 27 prisoners. The cells, intended for the separate system, having ventilating and hot air arrangements so far complete, that it only requires the hot air apparatus and introduction of gas pipes to render them applicable. This new part of the prison is occupied, the two upper ranges and corridors by females, and the lower by juvenile males, having a partition erected so as to cut off all communication with the females, and accommodated with a day-room in the yard into which this lower corridor opens. By the alteration in this part of the prison several important additions and improvements have been effected; an excellent laundry, in which there is a bath either cold or warm, all supplied with hot and cold water, from a boiler and cistern, the former in an adjoining place, in which there is a stove heated by the same fire for stoving the clothing of prisoners upon entering the gaol, and a very well arranged general store room, there is also a good drying room, a smoothing room, and mangle room; these very necessary improvements reflect great credit upon the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Misdemeanants untried,	9
Pauper do.,	2	Deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	9	Summary convicted,	10
Felons convicted,	22	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	12		
Felons untried,	10	Total,	82

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	Lunatics,	12
Felons untried,	6		30

Total in gaol, ... 112

In Hospital.

Male criminals,	2	Male lunatics,	4	Female lunatics,	12

Total, ... 18

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	1,120	Females,	615	Total,	1,735

Recommitments.

	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.		
Males,	40	17	4	5	=	66
Females,	32	13	5	13	=	63

Total, ... 129

Greatest Number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	100	Females,	64

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

A Return of Old Offenders, Prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol on the 16th February, 1847, showing the number of times they have been convicted.

Names.	Age.	Present Sentence.	Conv. at Sess. Felony No. of Times.	Conv. at Sess. Misdemeanor. No. of Times.	No. of Summary Convictions. No of Times—1 about to commit a felony.	For Drunkenness. No. of Times.	Total No of Convictions.
1 William Moore,	33	9 Months confined and hard labour,	4	–		–	5
2 Richard Murphy,	13	3 Do. and privately whipped,	2	–	–	–	2
3 John Funt,	20	12 Do. and hard labour,	2	–	2 do.	–	4
4 William Dwan,	42	12 Do. do.,	–	1	3	–	4
5 John Hannon,	19	6 Do. do.,	2	–	3 felony.	–	5
6 Michael Gavin,	18	2 Do. or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
7 William Kinsella,	27	3 Do. do.,	–	–	4 felony.	–	4
8 Patrick Shields,	21	18 Calendar months and hard labour,	1	–	2 do.	–	3
9 James Carroll,	36	18 Do. do.,	1	–	1 do.	–	2
10 James Cleary,	18	14 Days confined or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
11 Mathew Smith,	17	1 Week do. do.,	–	–	5	–	5
Females.							
1 Mary Scully,	34	14 Days confined or pay 10*s.*,	–	–	23	6	29
2 Rachael Cook,	24	5 Weeks do. or pay 2*s.* 6*d.* & find bail,	–	–	19	31	50
3 Ellen Doran,	25	14 Days do. or pay 5*s.*,	–	–	13	9	22
4 Eliza Watson,	40	3 Months do. or find bail,	–	–	3	–	3
5 Rosanna Young,	25	10 Days do. and hard labour,	–	–	2	–	2
6 Catherine Byrne,	21	6 Months do. do.,	2	–	–	–	2

Accommodation.—Males.

Rooms with fireplaces for master debtors,	6	Yard with 2 privies for both classes of debtors,	1
Room with 5 beds for pauper debtors,	1	Water-closet for do.,	1
Day-room for do.,	1	Plunge bath for do.,	1

Criminals.

Single cells,	64	Coal stores,	4
Day-rooms,	6	Store room for provisions,	1
Yards with privies,	6	Do. clothing,	1
Hot and cold baths,	2	Do. general,	1
Large work-rooms,	2	Chapel,	1
General kitchen, steam,	1		

Female.

Mistress debtors' room,	1	Water-closets for pauper debtors,	1
Do. pauper debtors' room,	1	Yard for do.,	1

Criminals.

Single cells,	28	Drying room,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Mangle room,	1
Yards with privies,	2	Clothes store, &c.,	1
Laundry,	1		

Hospitals.

Wards for males, with 6 beds,	1	Wards for females, with 7 beds,	2
Water-closet,	1	Water-closet,	1
Hospital turnkey,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking when weather permits, picking cocoa nut fibre and oakum mat-making, and when such tradesmen as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, tin men, enter the gaol, they are employed; but no general system of instruction in trades.

The school arrangements are most creditable, for notwithstanding that there is no schoolmaster, yet each turnkey instructs his class, and I was much surprised to see the progress made, more particularly with juveniles, whom I examined. Young and old are all kept at school, and each turnkey keeps a book in which are entered the names, ages, state when commencing, proficiency, and all matters connected with the subject of education, so remarkably well arranged that I have requested to be supplied with a form of it for the use of other gaols. School hours, 2 in summer and 1 in winter.

Females are occupied at the usual works of knitting, spinning, repairing or making shirts, shifts, &c., washing, &c., cleaning prison, and other duties.

The female school is also carefully attended to by the Matron and assistant.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. wheaten bread, and 1 pint new milk. Cost per head per day, 3½*d.* In summer prisoners take their meals in cells.

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Every book necessary to be kept in a gaol is here to be found arranged upon the best and most correct principles; pass books there are none, except for the daily supply of milk and bread; for all other articles cheque books are used, which is by far the best system; no deception or fraud can be practised, as the block of the cheque book never passes into other hands out of the office. The block forming the requisition is filled up and signed by the clerk and store keeper, and the cheque is signed by the Local Inspector, who also initials the block part. In fact, the entire office department has received my fullest approbation, and I have requested copies of several books for the use of other gaols.

Bye-laws are not yet completed, nor can they be properly arranged until the part of the prison intended for carrying out the separate system is ready for its introduction.

The Board of Superintendence at their monthly meetings audit all accounts, and issue orders for payments for articles of consumption, as also for officers' salaries, &c.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Robert Nixon, Local Inspector,	120	0	0
Do. Prot. Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. Samuel Simpson, Dissenting do.,	55	7	8
Rev. Geo. Canavan, R. Catholic do.,	55	7	8
Cusack Rooney, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	110	15	4
Mr. Edward Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
Robert Allison, Deputy Governor and Store Keeper,	100	0	0
Michael Cavanagh, 1st Class Turnkey,	52	0	0
Thomas Miles, do.,	52	0	0
William Blakeman, do.,	52	0	0
Michael Doyle, 2nd Class Turnkey,	48	0	0
Owen Malanfy, do.,	48	0	0
Thomas Ward, do.,	48	0	0
Richard O'Neill, do.,	48	0	0
M. Humphreys, Kitchen Turnkey, &c.	30	0	0
Joseph Wood, Hospital do.,	20	0	0
Miss Catherine A. Judge, Matron,	32	10	0
Miss Frances Judge, Deputy Matron,	25	0	0
Total,	1,202	8	4

None of the officers receive rations or gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	160	Dissenting Chaplain,	155
Surgeon,	146	Roman Catholic do.,	106
Protestant Chaplain,	160		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are within the prison, nor could they be placed detached, as there is no room within the boundary walls for them; however, they are so arranged that they are quite separated from other parts of the prison, are comfortable, and separation of sexes fully secured. Surgeon Rooney is very attentive, keeps a most correct journal, in which dietary orders, treatment of the patients, and instructions for the hospital turnkey are distinctly set out daily; he also has a prescription book, which is sent to an Apothecary, who returns it with whatever may be ordered. The state of the hospital, only two males, at this unhealthy season, is sufficient evidence as to the attention paid to the prisoners.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 4 male and 12 female lunatics in gaol when I inspected; one of the females is to be removed to an asylum immediately. These miserable creatures are kept in the hospitals as the best mode of preventing their being annoyed by other prisoners, and more under the immediate eye of the Surgeon; they are comfortably clad, and every care and attention paid to them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

J. Hans Hamilton, esq., M.P.	William Caldbeck, esq.	Charles Cobbe, jun., esq.
William Rathbourne, esq.	Francis Savage, esq.	Hon. St. John Butler.
Alexander Fitzpatrick, esq.	Christopher Fitzsimon, esq.	Hans Hamilton Woods, esq.
J. William Stubbs, esq.	Phineas Rial, esq.	

The Board meet on the first Tuesday in every month, and oftener when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

In my preliminary remarks I entered pretty fully into the state, accommodation, and condition in which I found this gaol; still it is necessary for me to make a few observations which forcibly struck me during my inspection. In the first place, there are no sheds or places in which hard labour classes can be employed without exposing them to the inclemency of the weather, neither is there a treadwheel. I would therefore strongly recommend that sheds should be erected in the male yards, so arranged as to ensure perfect separation, the advantages of which none but those who have witnessed its effects can estimate. In gaols where the cells have not been so constructed as to enable them to be fitted up for the separate system without an enormous outlay, sheds upon a proper plan can, at a very trifling comparative expense, be erected, in which this admirable system may be brought into operation; they can be adapted to the carrying on full instruction in trades, and even manufactures, with this advantage, as some consider it, that they are not confined when at work in the same cell in which they sleep. Another serious want in this gaol is that of solitary or punishment cells, as directed by the Prisons Act. The chapel requires to be considerably altered, so as not only to accommodate the prisoners, but also to provide for a proper sepa-

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of Dublin Gaol, at Kilmainham.

ration of sexes. I cannot too strongly impress upon the Board of Superintendence the necessity of having their officers living within the prison, and would suggest also, that all sub-officers should be provided with a uniform distinguishing dress; there are very few gaols now in which this step towards sound discipline has not been adopted, and all admit the utility of such arrangements. When I offer these suggestions, and make these observations, I am far from wishing to let it be supposed that I mean to cast any reflection upon the Board of Superintendence or local authorities. For years it has been my good fortune to have acted as a member of this Board, and it is with pleasure that I look back upon those days, when I had the opportunity of seeing the judicious system then, as now, in operation, by which they discharged the trust confided to them by the Grand Jury, and from whence I have derived the most useful instruction in the management of prison affairs; but experience gained, not by books and theories, but by personal observation in other places, has impressed upon my mind the utility of the suggestions I have here offered, and which will be seen in our General Report upon Prisons in Ireland given in detail, with the reasons upon which we have offered our united opinions. Having long known the excellent and worthy Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Nixon, I will not be tempted by the opportunity of the present moment of expressing in such language as I know he merits my opinion of his worth and services; those who have acted with him well know and fully appreciate them. The Governor, Deputy Governor, and other local officers are also old acquaintances, and of them I can only say, that if they continue, as I am sure they will, in the steady course of improvement in which I have ever found them most zealous labourers, they will take advantage of every means placed at their disposal to bring this, the metropolitan county gaol, into the highest order and system of reformatory discipline.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate.

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate. Visited Feb. 22, 1847.

I inspected this prison on the 26th day of January, 1847, but owing to the Recorder's Court then sitting, I postponed my final inspection until this day, the 22nd February, 1847. I cannot express in language too strong the wretched condition of this old, dilapidated, and deformed gaol, without a single particle of structural arrangement to recommend it. Report after report has been made by my predecessors upon its wretched condition, and, as I understand, by all the Judges, commission after commission, and year after year. It is now 20 years since the tried prisoners have been removed to other prisons, the males and females to Richmond Bridewell, but since 1837 the females to Grangegorman-lane prison, so that none but untried prisoners are confined in Newgate. The question has been long under the consideration of the local authorities as to the prudence of abolishing this prison altogether, and removing the male untried to the Richmond Bridewell, and females to Grangegorman-lane Prison. This serious and difficult question is now, and has been for some time, under the consideration of the higher authorities, and I earnestly hope will soon be determined, in order that if this gaol is to be continued as a prison for the untried, steps will be taken to remodel it and make it what it should be—not the present disgraceful city gaol, but such a one as untried prisoners should be confined in, who, by the constitutional principle of the land, are considered innocent until found guilty. There is ample space for such a prison on its present site, when it is borne in mind that there are six Commission and four Quarter Sessions held annually in the city of Dublin for the delivery of this gaol, consequently few prisoners remain in it more than one month. Its contiguity to the court house is a matter of great convenience, as is also the facility of prisoners communicating with their legal advisers. There is also this argument to be urged in favour of its continuance as an untried prison, that the system of discipline in the other two prisons will not be interrupted by the consequent arrangements which would necessarily be required by the admission into them of the untried classes. Upon the other hand, there are many powerful and important arguments to be adduced in support of the abolition principle,—such as its serious and expensive machinery under its present constitution, and the large sum that would be required to remodel the present or erect a new one. The first I consider extravagant, and should be curtailed; the second altogether depends upon the conclusions to which the authorities may come. Upon the first I would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the higher authorities to the analysis of crime herewith annexed to each prison, from which it would appear, that imprisonment under existing systems holds out no terror to offenders; and that unless some changes are made, instead of abolishing one prison, those that are in existence must be enlarged, or perhaps new ones built.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Under rule of transportation,	30	Soldiers, deserters,	4
Charged with felonies,	69		
Do. misdemeanants,	8	Total,	111

Females.

Charged with felonies,	28
Total in gaol,	139

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NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate.

In Hospital.—Males.

Convicts,	8	Deserter,	1
Felons,	6		
Misdemeanants,	1	Total,	16

Females.

Felons,	5
Total in hospital,	21

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	1,391	Females,	874
Total,	2,265		

Recommitments,

Males,	367	Females,	281

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	92	Females,	65
Total,	157		

A Return of Prisoners in Custody for Trial 23rd February, 1847, and who had been in Custody before.

Names.	Age.	How often in Newgate and Acquitted.	How often Convicted of Felonies.	How often in Grange-gorman for Misdemeanors.	How often in Richmond Bridewell for Misdemeanors.	Total No of times in Custody before.
1 Ellen Brien,	24	3	–	8	–	11
2 Anne Reilly,	27	2	–	–	–	2
3 Ellen Delany,	30	–	–	1	–	1
4 Eliza Smith,	31	–	5	56	–	61
5 Mary Crawford,	40	–	4	7	–	11
6 Mary Fay,	30	–	–	63	–	63
7 Margaret Price,	26	–	–	7	–	7
8 Anne Thompson,	36	–	3	37	–	40
9 Maria Wilkinson,	28	–	1	–	–	1
10 Mary Osborne,	23	–	2	5	–	7
11 Eliza Lamb,	26	–	1	–	–	1
12 Eleanor Kelly,	18	–	–	1	–	1
13 Margaret Rice,	25	–	1	13	–	14
14 Richard Browne,	12	–	1	–	–	1
15 Patrick Molloy,	28	–	2	–	–	2
16 James Brady,	27	1	–	–	–	1
17 Thomas Byrne,	14	–	1	–	1	2
18 John Doran,	18	–	1	–	–	1
19 Joseph Dwyer,	15	–	1	–	–	1
20 Edward Ryan,	26	–	1	–	–	1
21 Thomas Mooney,	16	–	1	–	–	1
22 John Payne,	26	–	1	–	2	3
23 Laurence Mulligan,	27	–	1	–	–	1
24 Abraham Kelly,	18	2	1	–	–	3
25 William Dowler,	32	1	–	–	–	1
26 John Hudson,	48	–	1	–	–	1
27 James Smith,	20	–	1	–	–	1

Accommodation.—Males.

Cells to hold 3 each,	30	Yards with privies,	3
Do., very dark and bad,	6	Cells in hospital range where prisoners can sleep,	7
Large day room in front,	1	Punishment cells,	4
Day-rooms in prison,	3		

Females.

Cells to hold 3 each,	14	Day-room in round towers,	2
Do. on ground, very damp,	2	Yard and privy,	1
Day-room,	1		

General chapel, 1

Hospital.—Male.

Physician's ward,	1	Yard and privy,	1
Surgeon's do.,	1	Small room for hospital turnkey,	1
Convalescent do.,	1		

Female.

Wards,	2	Room for nurse,	1	Small yard and privy,	1

Offices and officers' accommodation in front.

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

County of the City of Dublin Gaol, Newgate.

Schools and Employment.

Schools and Employment.

There is a male school, which is attended to by a schoolmaster who pays every attention, but the prisoners remaining so short a time in this prison for untried, except for employment little good can be expected to be derived from it, and the school room is in a wretched place. No other employment or industrious occupation is carried on, either with males or females.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. brown bread, very indifferent, and one pint new milk. Dinner the same.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is properly managed, having a Register or Clerk, as also a Deputy Governor; the accounts of provisions are easily kept too, prisoners receiving only bread and milk. The expenditure is under the management of the Board of Superintendence.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. John Smith, Governor, . .	500	0	0	John Ramsbottom, Turnkey, .	41	12	0
Fredrick Bawmes, Deputy Governor,	200	0	0	James Raymond, do., . .	41	12	0
Robert S. Bell, Clerk and Register,	100	0	0	J. H. Thompson, do. & Schoolmaster,	52	12	0
Thomas M'Dermott, Turnkey, .	52	0	0	Cassian Matthews, Hospital Turnkey,	54	12	0
Robert Canterbury, do., .	52	0	0	Mrs. M. Christian, Matron, . .	60	0	0
John Carter, do., .	52	0	0	Mrs. Anne Bell, Deputy do., .	40	0	0
James E. Toole, do., .	41	12	0	Mrs. Jane Richardson, Hospital do.,	16	0	0

Visiting Officers.

Sir Edward Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8	Rev. W. Wilson, Presb. Chaplain,	53	6	8
William Harty, esq., M.D., Physician,	133	6	8	Rev. J. C. M'Cann, R. Catholic do.,	50	0	0
Alexander Read, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	133	6	8				
Rev. T. Shore, Protestant Chaplain,	80	0	0	Total, . .	£1,836	14	8

All the resident officers receive gaol allowance, 2 lb. bread and 1 quart new milk per diem.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	263	Protestant Chaplain, . . .	193
Physician, ...	145	Presbyterian do., . . .	212
Surgeon, ...	163	Roman Catholic do., . . .	216

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals, male and female, are as miserable concerns as it is possible to conceive, certainly the very worst I have ever seen, nor can this state of things be bettered in the present old dilapidated building; still, as far as medical and surgical skill and treatment can be of service, nothing is left undone to provide for the wants and even comforts of the patients.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Joseph Boyce, esq., J.P.	William Long, esq., J.P.	John Wisdom, esq., J.P.
Simon Boileau, esq.	Thomas Mooney, esq., J.P.	Richard Wilson, esq.
George B. Grant, esq.	John M'Donald, esq., J.P.	Thomas Williams, esq.
R. H. Kinahan, esq., J.P.	Charles Thorpe, esq.	

The Board being appointed over the three prisons in the city of Dublin, attend at each once every three weeks; and as they meet every week on Saturday, all matters necessary are brought before them weekly. In my concluding general observations upon these three prisons I shall have much to comment upon, to which I beg to refer.

General Observations.

General observations.

Upon examining the Reports of former Inspectors-General of Prisons, I find that so far back as the years 1835 and 1836, this disgraceful old gaol was condemned as utterly unfit for its purposes, and that, even after Richmond Bridewell and Grangegorman-lane Prison were in course of having large sums expended upon them to render them suited to receive prisoners, the former for males, the latter for females, and both only for the convicted, that it was intended to rebuild or remodel Newgate for all untried prisoners. In this state has it remained ever since, although year after year some steps were attempted, but not taken or acted upon, to remedy the evils so long complained of, yet still continued. Having already remarked upon its dilapidated and truly unprisonlike condition, it would be endless to point out all its wants and deformities. There is no kitchen whatever, nor laundry; it has a chapel, such as it is, but situated, in my opinion, in a most improper place, being actually the execution room, in which is all the apparatus for putting the last and tremendous sentence of our human laws into operation—and this is a gaol for untried prisoners!

The staff expenditure of this establishment is also astounding; £1,836 14*s.* 8*d*, besides rations per annum, to support a prison rated to accommodate (if such can be called accommodation) under 150 prisoners, without the most remote attempt at instruction in useful trades, or profitable employment whatever. This is a serious and distressing matter to report upon; yet, however painful it is to my feelings to approach so delicate a subject, where so many interests are involved, I conceive it to be my bounden duty to bring it before those whose duty also it is to watch over the expenditure of the city of Dublin, under the certain conviction, that whilst they apply the pruning knife, no act of injustice will be laid to their charge.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males. Visited Feb. 19, 1847.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males.

I inspected this prison on the 19th February, 1847, accompanied by the Governor and Deputy Governor, and found it very clean and in good order. Mr. Purdon, the Governor, pays every attention, and does every thing that the limited means placed at his disposal enables him; but there is no sound system of reformatory discipline, and hence it is that we find so many recommittals, many of them for felonies. There is no prison I have visited, except Belfast, in which there are greater facilities for introducing the separate system than in this; enormous corridors, 12 feet wide, heated and well lighted and ventilated, only requiring a comparatively trifling outlay, are well adapted for the purpose, by merely erecting opposite to each cell a wooden stall open at top, in which the prisoner could be fully employed at useful trades and education, to all intents and purposes separated from each other, the contaminating influence of intercourse avoided, and having this advantage, that the cells in which they sleep will be during the day purified and ventilated for the returning night. Sheds should also be erected upon the same principle in the yards for hard labour classes to break stones in. Those who have witnessed the beneficial effects of a sound system of reformatory discipline can only appreciate its great importance; the effects of the system, if such they can be called, upon which the Dublin Prisons are managed, need only be tested by the recommittals, to prove that there is something altogether wrong, which requires amendment. The Board of Superintendence, who give up so much of their time to the responsible and heavy duties devolving upon them, will, I am sure, take these serious subjects into consideration, and I am equally certain, that the outlay required in the first instance will be the means of effecting not only a great saving in the end, but of lasting benefits to those unhappy inmates of their prisons.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Number confined tried by Commission and Recorder.

Felons,	168	Revenue laws,	1
Misdemeanants,	2	Drunkards,	2
Summary convicted,	74		
Lunatics,	43	Total,	289

Recommittals of the above total number.

	2nd	3rd	4th	5th			
Felons,	33	18	7	9	=	47	170
Do. once only committed,	.	.	.	.		103	
Misdemeanants,	7	5	5	6	=	23	119
Do. once only committed,	.	.	.	.		96	
		Total,					289

Number of Commitments during past year, 4,963.

Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year, 311.

Accommodation.

Old Prison—Large cells, 11 feet by 8 feet 4 inches, 11 feet high,	51	Yards with privies and water,	6
" Large cells, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, 11 feet high,	63	Long corridors, 12 feet wide,	6
" Small cells, 8 feet by 7 feet, 11 feet high,	66	Do., 9 feet 6 inches wide,	6
" Yards with privies and water,	10	Short do.,	6
Cells in pentagons, 9 feet by 7 feet, 9 feet 5 inches high,	92	Baths,	2
		Large rooms for lunatics, 30 feet by 19 feet 6 inches,	6

Hospital.

Large wards 30 feet by 19 feet 6 inches, 9 beds each,	3	Yard with privy and water,	1
Chapel divided,	1	Laundry,	1
General kitchen,	1	Treadwheel, used for raising water,	1
Bakery,	1	Straw store,	1
Provision stores,	2	Apartments for Governor, Deputy Governor, and all Turnkeys.	
Large coal store,	1		

All prisoners sleep in hammocks, except those in the hospital and lunatics.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Some are employed weaving, which they are taught from commencement, tailoring and shoemaking when such tradesmen are in prison, treadwheel for hard labour, cooking, picking wool, cleaning prison, and washing.

The schools are upon a much better foundation; at proper hours all are engaged, adults by themselves, and juveniles in two classes. I found great improvement among the juveniles; there are two schoolmasters; the head master is most attentive, and keeps a well arranged registry of all, showing progress and proficiency. This department is very creditable.

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Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal and India meal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—Ox-head soup and 1 lb. bread 4 days in the week, 1 lb. bread and 1 pint buttermilk 3 days in the week. Adults take their meals in cells, juveniles in corridors.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is extremely well conducted by the Clerk under the direction of the Governor. Proper checks are placed upon the expenditure by means of checque books, the blocks of which not leaving the office render them more secure.

There are no bye-laws as yet arranged, which is very inconvenient, and should be prepared without delay, and a copy placed in the hands of every officer.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers		Salaries. £	s.	d.	Allowance Weekly.
Thomas Purdon,	Governor,	400	0	0	16 lbs. bread, 7 pints milk, coals, soap, and candles.
Rose Cooper,	Deputy Governor,	250	0	0	Do. do.
Patrick Brophy,	Clerk,	70	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
Horatio Manning,	Turnkey,	56	0	0	Do. do.
Richard Darby,	"	56	0	0	Do. do.
John M'Farland,	"	56	0	0	Do. do.
John Mathews,	"	56	0	0	Do. do.
Charles M'Entee,	"	56	0	0	Do. do.
Thomas Berry,	"	56	0	0	Do. do.
Robert Ferguson,	Hall Porter,	56	0	0	Do. do.
David Scott,	Gate do.,	56	0	0	Do. do.
Robert Hamill,	Schoolmaster,	56	0	0	Do. do.
William M'Clean,	Taskmaster,	56	0	0	Do. do.
James Switch,	Do.,	66	0	0	Do. do.
Joseph Latimore,	Turnkey,	56	0	0	Do. do.
William M'Nally,	Schoolmaster,	39	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
Michael Hughes,	Turnkey,	40	18	4	Do. do.
George Malowney,	"	45	12	0	Do. do.
Timothy Kearns,	"	45	12	0	Do. do.
Richard Donnelly,	"	43	0	0	Do. do.
Edward Humphry,	"	43	0	0	Do. do.
Pierce Delahunt,	"	43	0	0	Do. do.
Samuel Bell,	Watchman,	40	0	0	Do. do. (no coals.)
George Fanning,	"	40	0	0	Do. do. do.
Sir Edward Stanley,	Local Inspector,	133	6	8	None.
William Harty,	Physician,	133	6	8	Do.
Alexander Read,	Surgeon,	133	6	8	Do.
Rev. James Quinten,	Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Do.
Rev. William Stafford,	Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0	Do.
Rev. James Hunter,	Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	Do.
	Total,	2,295	9	0	

The sub-officers wear a uniform dress.

Visits paid by officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	131	Protestant Chaplain,	156
Physician,	129	Presbyterian do.,	142
Surgeon,	162	Roman Catholic do.,	169

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Great attention is paid to the hospital, which is divided into two classes, one for Physician and one for Surgeon. There is a regular hospital turnkey, whose sole business is to attend to them. Medicines are supplied by an Apothecary upon prescription prepared by Medical Officers.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are 43 lunatics at present in this prison accommodated in 6 large rooms with comfortable beds, and a yard for exercise, and every attention is paid to them.

Board of Superintendence.—(Same as Newgate.)

Board of Superintendence.

General Observations.

General observations.

After what I have already said with respect to this prison, I have little in this place to add, but when I have reported upon the three prisons I shall offer some further observations applicable to all. A bakery is now being fitted up in this prison to supply the city gaols with bread, which I consider a very judicious arrangement. There is a laundry to be found

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Bridewell and House of Correction for Males.

here, but I have strongly recommended that it should be discontinued, and that all the washing for this prison should be done at Grangegorman-lane Female Prison. A general store for clothing is also much wanted, and also a stove for the important purpose of stoving the prisoners' clothes immediately upon entering the prison. There is not nearly sufficient or proper accommodation for the prisoners to wash themselves, which can only be done in the open yards at pumps; to remedy this great defect, each corridor should be furnished with proper utensils, &c.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

Grangegorman-Lane Prison.

Grangegorman-lane Prison. Visited Feb. 18, 1847.

Although I made my annual inspection of this prison on the 18th February, 1847, as a date upon which to form my Report, yet I have had very many opportunities of seeing it during the past and former years, in my duties connected with my superintendence of the convict department. The visitor may see many changes in the faces and persons of the prisoners, but no surprise can ever find a difference in the high and superior order in which this prison is conducted. The Matron, Mrs. Rawlins, upon whom the entire responsibility of the interior management devolves, was selected some years since, and sent over to this country by the benevolent and philanthropic Mrs. Fry, whose exertions in the cause of female prison reformation were extended to all parts of the British Empire, and who, although lately summoned to the presence of her Divine Master, has nowhere left a more valuable instance of her sound judgment and high discriminating powers than in the selection of Mrs. Rawlins to be placed at the head of this experimental prison, occupied alone by females; and so successful has the experiment been, that I understand several other prisons, solely for females, have lately been opened in Scotland and even in Australia. In this prison is to be seen an uninterrupted system of reformatory discipline in every class, such as is to be found in no other prison that I am aware of. A portion of the prison containing 45 cells has lately been undergoing considerable alterations for the purpose of introducing the separate system. So far as they have gone, the works appear to have been well executed; but there is still the want in each cell of commodes and basons, with a proper supply of water for each, a table and stool, shelves to receive combs and brushes, towels, hooks, and other requisite articles, and a gas light should also be introduced into each cell. There must also be a code of rules and regulations prepared, and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council for approval, under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 44, before the separate system can be brought into operation. To avoid the great expense which would be incurred by the fitting up each cell with water-closet, commodes, and basins, I think the difficulty can be met by placing on each corridor a water-closet and washing materials, so that a prisoner when leaving her cell will continue under the supervision of the officers stationed in the corridor.

This prison, not having been originally built for such purposes, has many inconveniences attending it, but none of more importance than the want of a ready and short communication between the corridors on the three stories. To remedy this evil I have suggested that stairs should be erected in the other three corridors upon the same principle as those lately placed in that portion of the building where the preparations for the separate system are in course of being completed.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Felons,	71	Drunkards,	5
Misdemeanants,	4	Summary convictions,	77
Receiving stolen goods,	9	Lunatics,	52
Do. soldiers' necessaries,	1		
Common assaults,	6	Total,	227
Selling unlicensed spirits,	2		

In Hospital.

Criminals,	14	Lunatics,	3
Total,	17		

Number of Commitments during past year.

Felons,	312	
Misdemeanants,	3,695	
Lunatics,	49	4,056
Drunkards,		3,532
Total,		7,588

Recommitments, exclusive of Drunkards, 744.

Accommodation.

18 Long corridors, 9 cells each,	162	Punishment cells,	18
12 Short do., 6 do.,	72	Large cells, 16 of which have fire-places,	18
6 Do. do., 4 do.,	24	Yards for exercise,	20
	258	Steam, &c. kitchen,	1
4 Occupied by furnaces,	7	Scullery,	1
3 Do. by officers,		Protestant chapel,	1
Available,	251	Roman Catholic do.,	1
Day-rooms,	18	Reception room, 3 baths,	1

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Laundry,	1	Store provisions,	1	North District.
Drying room,	1	Do. for all articles when brought into the prison,	1	Dublin Prisons.
Smoothing room,	1	Do. straw, potatoes, &c.,	3	*Grangegorman-lane Prison.*
Store for clothing of prisoners,	1	Coal vaults,	11	
Do. general,	3			

Hospitals detached.

Large wards,	4	Water-closets,	4
Small do.,	3	Yards with privies,	2
Surgery,	1	Coal store,	1
Kitchen,	1	Dead house,	1
Rooms with warm baths,	2	Hospital Matron's apartments.	

Return of 45 Female Prisoners taken from the number confined in Grangegorman Penitentiary on the 1st October, 1846, who have frequently been recommitted thereunto, showing how many times committed for felony and for misdemeanors respectively, *exclusive of drunkenness.*

Names.	Age.	How many times Committed		Names.	Age.	How many times Committed	
		For Felony.	Misdemeanors.			For Felony.	Misdemeanors.
1 Anne Kelly or Hollywood	39	2	96	24 Catherine Higgins,	31	2	47
2 Mary A. Humphreys,	30	–	97	25 Eliza Beers,	32	1	47
3 Eliza Brady,	29	–	97	26 Mary Daly,	45	–	46
4 Eliza Moran,	34	1	92	27 Anne Ward,	26	1	44
5 Mary Doyle,	33	2	81	28 Charlotte Fitzgerald,	33	2	43
6 Mary A. Casey,	27	1	82	29 Mary M'Dermott,	23	–	45
7 Fanny Smith,	36	–	82	30 Mary Lawlor,	29	–	42
8 Mary Egan,	39	–	81	31 Mary Closdale,	30	2	39
9 Julia Quinn,	30	1	76	32 Esther Jones,	30	1	40
10 Emily Browne,	29	1	74	33 Eliza Owens,	31	1	37
11 Sarah Forbes,	32	2	71	34 Anne Moffitt,	29	1	37
12 Cath. Dunne or Wilson,	31	2	70	35 Mary Donohoe,	27	2	34
13 Anne Carr,	37	1	70	36 Mary A. James,	28	2	33
14 Sarah Graham,	27	1	68	37 Sarah Murray,	25	1	33
15 Maria Wilkinson,	29	2	66	38 Mary Hamilton,	26	–	34
16 Nohah Moore,	28	2	63	39 Eliza Nowlan,	32	–	32
17 Mary Fay,	26	1	61	40 Julia Dwyer,	23	1	30
18 Margt. Conway or Doyle,	29	5	47	41 Emily Hughes,	18	–	31
19 Jane Symes,	29	2	49	42 Maria Turner,	26	2	29
20 Maria Henry,	28	1	49	43 Margaret Hopkins,	25	–	32
21 Cath. Doyle or Walsh,	26	–	50	44 Mary A. Williams,	26	–	30
22 Anne Caulfield,	29	2	48	45 Margaret M'Mullen,	30	1	29
23 Margaret Keane,	31	3	47				

Abstract of the number of Female Prisoners committed to Grangegorman Penitentiary in the year 1846, and showing how often in prison therein since 1837.

No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.	No. of Prisoners.	How often in Prison.
	Times.		Times.		Times.		Times.
234	2	12	23	2	44	2	73
116	3	14	24	2	45	1	75
96	4	9	25	2	46	1	76
78	5	12	26	3	47	2	77
73	6	13	27	3	48	2	79
52	7	11	28	2	49	2	80
36	8	10	29	3	50	2	81
30	9	3	30	3	51	1	82
27	10	11	31	4	52	2	84
25	11	7	32	2	53	3	85
25	12	15	33	3	54	1	86
25	13	5	34	3	56	1	96
24	14	6	35	1	57	2	99
24	15	10	36	2	61	1	101
20	16	2	37	1	63	1	124
14	17	7	38	1	64		
15	18	7	39	2	66	1,228 individuals.	
20	19	4	40	2	67	273 times committed.	
17	20	5	41	2	69		
16	21	7	42	2	70	1,959	
12	22	6	43	4	72		

These numbers are exclusive of committals for drunkenness.

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.

Statement showing the number of persons committed to Grangegorman Female Penitentiary within the year 1846, exclusive of the Drunkards, and giving the Recommittals for the same period.

	Individuals.	Committals.
Number of offenders who were never in this prison before,	685	685
" lunatics, alike,	46	46
" offenders committed only once in the year, but in prison in former years,	484	484
	1,215	1,215
" offenders committed twice in the year,	291	582
" lunatics do. do.,	3	6
" offenders do. 3 times do.,	162	486
" do. do. 4 do.,	103	412
" do. do. 5 do.,	50	250
" do. do. 6 do.,	44	264
" do. do. 7 do.,	29	203
" do. do. 8 do.,	13	104
" do. do. 9 do.,	16	144
" do. do. 10 do.,	9	90
" do. do. 11 do.,	9	99
" do. do. 12 do.,	6	72
" do. do. 13 do.,	3	39
" do. do. 14 do.,	2	28
" do. do. 15 do.,	2	30
" do. do. 16 do.,	2	32
	1,959	4,056
Deduct number committed once,	1,215	1,215
Number of individuals recommitted,	744	2,841
Actual number of recommittals,	2,097	
	4,056 committals	

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The prisoners are employed at knitting, sewing, fancy work, laundry, cleaning prison, attending lunatics, kitchen, scullery, prison duties, &c. &c. In fact there is no such thing to be seen in this prison as idleness, and the strict discipline observed in the day-rooms, occupied by classes well proportioned, is such as I have never seen in any other prison where the separate system is not in operation. The schools are equally well attended to, and both when at school or engaged at work the class matrons pay the greatest attention, and appear well qualified to perform their duties; and the Chaplains are most assiduous in the discharge of their sacred offices. The laundry department has been the source of considerable profit, and I am clearly of opinion, notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Marques appended to Doctor White's last Report, that, conducted as it is, instead of producing evil consequences, it is more calculated to do good; and as to his remark that it interferes with charitable institutions outside, it is too absurd to require comment—the only absurdity being, that the washing for the other city prisons is not performed in this female prison, as it should be.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—3½ ozs. oatmeal, 3½ ozs. Indian meal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. brown bread, and 1 pint buttermilk. Lunatics receive an increased allowance with meat and soup, according to directions of the medical officer.

The prisoners take their meals in cells during summer, and in day-rooms in winter.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Nothing can be more creditable than the manner in which the office department is conducted by Mr. Marques, who has more time to attend to this branch of the establishment than could be expected from the Governors of other prisons; his whole duty lying here, having little or nothing to do with the control or management of the interior of the prison, which, as I have already stated, devolves upon the Matron, Mrs. Rawlins, and her able assistant, Mrs. Miles—the former keeping the accounts of all the materials, &c. required for the prisoners' work, the quantities issued to the class matrons for the same; taking up work when done; keeping account of the relative cost of materials, value of work made of such materials, amount received upon sales, and laundry accounts; also, the proportions payable and paid to each prisoner for earnings, and the amount returnable to the Board of Superintendence as profits, applicable by the Board to the procuring of necessaries for the use of poor prisoners, as directed by the 107th section of the Prisons Act. The latter, Mrs. Miles, receiving and placing in store the clothing for prisoners, issuing the same as required; she receives into store the bread, milk, meat for lunatics, soap, candles, &c. &c.; keeps daily accounts of receipts and issues; weighs, measures, divides, and gives out all in the required proportions for each ward, and the different officers; has charge of and keeps in repair all bedding, clothing, &c.; keeps a separate inventory of bedding in each ward, with date of changing same; receives from laundry matrons all prison clothing, bedding, &c., sent from the wards, with dockets, and issues to the assistant matrons once a week whatever is required for general

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Grangegorman-lane Prison.

use, and has charge of store-room where prisoners' clothing is kept; issues for laundry use as required, soap, starch, &c. provided for the public washing; attends previous to trial at Commission and Recorder's Courts to identify old offenders, which her perfect knowledge of prisoners who have been heretofore convicted enables her to do. I have here stated the duties of these two excellent officers, in order to draw the attention of the Board to the rates of salaries, wherein I find that Miss Brett, returned as assistant matron, and receiving a salary of £60 per annum, performs the duty only of a class matron, whereas the really working officer as assistant matron, Mrs. Miles, receives but £40 per annum as such, and £10 per annum for the duties of identification as before stated. I find also that the matron in charge of the lunatic class, 52 in number, by far the most arduous and distressing duty imposed upon any of the class matrons, has a salary of only £15 per annum. I now revert to the office department, in which I find a clerk at £60 per annum, and a store keeper at £52 per annum. These two offices should be performed by one officer, according to the original arrangements for the rating of this prison, in which I am fully borne out by the acknowledged fact, that the duties of the Governor or Keeper are in the office department, and entirely relieved from the multitudinous duties within the prison, which are performed in other prisons, not being exclusively female, by the Governor.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sir Edward Stanley, Local Inspector,	133	6	8	Miss P. Moran, Class Matron, .	30	0	0
William Harty, esq., M.D., Physician,	133	6	8	„ E. Kinsley, do. do., .	30	0	0
Alexander Read, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	133	6	8	„ E Murphy, do. do., .	30	0	0
Rev. C. S. Young, Protestant Chap.,	40	0	0	„ S. Finlay, do. do., .	30	0	0
Rev. Richard Dill, Presbyterian do.,	33	6	8	„ M. Coleman, do. do., .	30	0	0
Rev. B. Kirby, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0	„ E. O'Neill, Laundry do., .	40	0	0
Mr. Dominick Marques, Governor,	200	0	0	„ E. Kennedy, Lunatic Nurse, .	15	0	0
Mrs. Rawlins, Matron, . . .	200	0	0	B. Warren, Clerk, . . .	60	0	0
Miss B. Brett, Assistant Matron, .	60	0	0	S. Coleman, Store Keeper, . .	52	0	0
Mrs. Miles, do. do., .	60	0	0	Thomas Hinch, Hall Porter, .	52	0	0
Mrs. M. J. Nicholson, Hospital do.,	40	0	0	A. Newland, Watchman, . .	30	0	0
Mrs. S. Finch, Kitchen do., .	40	0	0	J. Coffey, do., . . .	30	0	0
Miss M. Crofton, Class do., .	40	0	0	G. Barry, do., . . .	30	0	0
„ D. Newland, do. do., .	40	0	0	T. Coogan, do., . . .	30	0	0
„ E. Nelson, do. do., .	40	0	0	——— 2 Servants, . . .	24	0	0
„ S. Morgan, do. do., .	40	0	0				
„ C. Whitsitt, do. do., .	40	0	0	Total, . . .	1,840	6	8
„ H. Forrett, do. do., .	30	0	0				

Each of the 26 officers and 2 servants get 2 lbs. of bread, and 1 quart of new milk, Irish measure, per diem, and ½ lb. of soap, ¾ lb. of candles per week, also 2 stones of coal per diem; the 4 watchmen have only one fire allowed, but no candles. The Governor and Matron are allowed double rations of soap and coal.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	135	Protestant Chaplain, ...	155
Physician, ...	162	Presbyterian do., ...	164
Surgeon, ...	139	Roman Catholic do., ...	154

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital department is well worthy of peculiar notice, and managed in so exceedingly praiseworthy a manner by the hospital matron, Mrs. Nicholson, under the direction of the two able and most efficient medical officers, Doctor Harte, as physician, and Surgeon Read, having the most ample and comfortable accommodation in a building connected by a passage, but detached from the prison, and suited in every way for the purpose. Upon this subject I shall only say, that I do not believe there is an hospital establishment in the kingdom better attended to.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are no less than 52 lunatics now confined in this prison, all kept in a part quite separated from the other prisoners, and placed under the special charge and care of a matron and assistant. Heart-rending and distressing as the scene must always be of witnessing so many fellow-creatures deprived by Providence of their reason, yet the mind is more or less relieved from these sad reflections when we perceive the great pains here taken to ameliorate their condition, and render them as comfortable as the best feelings of humanity can dictate.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.—(Same as Newgate.)

Convict Department.

Convict Department.

Female convicts under rule of transportation are received into this prison from all parts of the kingdom prior to embarkation. This arrangement appears, by the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, to have commenced in the year 1836, at which period this prison was given by Government to the city of Dublin, and first occupied as an exclusively female establishment, and has been continued as the depôt for convicts ever since. They occupy a portion of the prison allocated for the purpose, totally separated from other pri-

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.
Grangegorman-lane Prison.

soners, with class matrons appointed and paid by Government, but under the immediate control and management of the Matron—the Governor keeping the accounts, &c. in the most satisfactory and creditable manner, and the assistant matron all stores, clothing, provisions, and issuing same, of which she keeps accurate accounts and inventories. Upon the whole, I do not think the female convict department could be placed upon a more economical or better foundation, having all the advantages of this admirably conducted establishment, the inestimable benefits of which I have had the opportunity of witnessing for some years, and have known some of the most abandoned and depraved creatures when entering this prison sent on board ship not only reformed characters, but to such an extent that they have been placed, at the recommendation of Mrs. Rawlins, by the surgeon superintendent, as ship matrons, to assist him in the difficult task of managing the prisoners. I have had many letters from surgeons superintendent of these ships after their arrival in the colony, and in every instance the characters these women received, when departing from Ireland, have been fully sustained during the voyage; and other accounts, since their arrival in Van Dieman's Land, have conveyed the gratifying information that their reformation was not evanescent, but that they are, and have been ever since, in comfortable situations. These are facts I cannot pass over in silence, in this my first Report, confirming, beyond mere assertions, my comments upon the management and discipline of this experimental exclusive female prison.

General observations.

General Observations.

As I am now closing my Report upon the three city prisons, I have some observations to offer more or less applicable to all. The first, and perhaps most important subject, is that connected with the Board of Superintendence, the Local Inspector, and Governor of Grangegorman Prison, who acts in the capacity of secretary to the Board—a proceeding in every way so inconsistent and illegal, that I feel it to be my imperative duty to call the serious attention of the Board and higher authorities to this anomaly, utterly at variance with the provisions of the Prisons Act, as will be found in the 109th section, 2nd rule, which states, that "the keeper shall have no other occupation or trade whatever;" and again, in the 75th section, "that no officer shall hold any two offices in any gaol or other prison, save and except that the same person may be appointed to the office of local inspector and chaplain." I admit that the Board is placed in a difficult position with respect to the assistance they may require in the performance of their arduous duties, and that some provision should be made for the payment of a proper secretary, particularly when it is remembered that three large prison establishments, with all their heavy expenses, and consequently multiplied accounts, are placed under their control and management, and I do strongly recommend that the secretary of the Grand Jury should be the person selected for this duty, upon this first and all-sufficient reason, that when the subject of prison expenses is brought before them, who are always a changeable body, the secretary or permanent officer can afford every information and explanation that may, from time to time, be required. I now turn to the position of the Local Inspector in connexion with the Board of Superintendence, and beg to refer to the 65th section of the Prisons Act, declaring his duties to be "to regulate, under the Board of Superintendence, the procuring and providing of food and necessaries for the prisoners in the gaol." Had these clear and intelligible provisions been attended to, some of the anomalies that came under my cognizance during my inspection of these prisons could not have existed, such as having heard the prisoners complaining of the quality of the bread issued to them. I found, upon inquiry, that the Board had entered into a contract for bread of a mixed description, and had been receiving and issuing the same to the prisoners, when on the day of my visiting Newgate, 26th January, 1847, a letter was received, signed Dominick Marques, as acting secretary to the Board, stating that the quality of the bread had been altered, by direction of the Board, but, to my utter astonishment, without the knowledge, or even consulting the Local Inspector, Sir Edward Stanley, whose peculiar province it is to provide food, &c.; and on my recent inspection, upon examining into the contracts, I found that, without the knowledge of the Local Inspector, a contract for bread had been entered into at the rate of 12½*d.* the 4lb loaf, of a poor, bad, inferior brown quality. However, as this contract has been, by some fortunate error in the execution of the documents, avoided, and the Board having judiciously made arrangements to bake the bread required for the supply of the three city prisons at the Richmond Bridewell, where a good bakery had been originally provided, and is now re-fitting, and nearly ready for use, I should hope that the complaint of prisoners upon this subject will not hereafter be heard, and that the Board will see the propriety, as well as the legality, of making the Local Inspector the medium through whom all these acts are to be performed.

When offering these observations, I do so under the impulse of what I conceive to be my imperative duty; and having pointed out what I believe to be irregularities, I now turn to the more pleasing task of giving credit where credit is due, and I knew of none more so than the unwearied attention which the Board of Superintendence pays to the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them by Grand Juries. Other Boards usually meet once in each month, but here their attendance is weekly; and I must say that the zeal and exertions of these gentlemen in the discharge of their onerous duties is most praiseworthy. They receive no reward, save the gratifying reflection of having conscientiously discharged the trust reposed in them, sacrificing personal convenience to the public good, many of them having other serious and important avocations to attend to.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Dublin Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Visited Jan. 28, 1847.

Dublin Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Accompanied by the Marshal, Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Attendant, I visited this debtors' prison on the 28th January, 1847, and having minutely examined every room and apartment, as also yards and other accommodations, I inquired from the prisoners if there were any wants or complaints, and received from one and all unqualified testimony, in terms of feeling gratitude, as to the kind, and in many instances benevolent, treatment experienced by them at the hands of the Marshal. The Local Inspector, Chaplains, and Medical Officer are unceasing in their attentions to their respective duties, and give full satisfaction to all.

State.

State.

In Custody.

In state rooms, ...	–	In common halls, ...	5
In free rooms, paying £1 each, being at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for eight weeks, when all charges cease,	15	In pauper and new buildings, . .	31
In halls, ...	15	In hospital, ...	4
			70

Of these there are two females—one mistress and one pauper debtor.

Out on recognizance of bail, awaiting the hearing of their petition by Insolvent Court, 96.

Committed during past year, 648.

Of these—		Discharged by Insolvent Court, .	259
Discharged on settlement, .	283	Remanded, ...	22

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

In upper Yard { Entrance hatchway. Deputy-Governor's apartments—3 rooms.

Yard A, { No. 1, Top. No. 2, Tapmaster's apartments. No. 3. Hotel. Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Free rooms for prisoners paying £1 each for 8 weeks, when charges cease

Yard B,	Single rooms, ...	8
	Double do., ...	2
Yard C,	Single rooms, ...	8
	Double do., ...	2
Yard D,	Single room, ...	1
	Double do., ...	5

In yard D there is a copious supply of water. There is a yard, No. 2, in which are warm and cold baths, shower bath and plunge bath; the water from the latter is let off daily, and clears the privy shores.

No. 1, In rere of sections B and C. In front of this yard are four halls, three of which are occupied by hatchmen, who receive prisoners at 5*s.* per week, supplying them with bed, furniture, fire, and attendance of servant. The fourth is a common hall for prisoners, gratis, who supply themselves with food and furniture.

No. 2, The pauper buildings. Six rooms, one of which is occupied by Government hatchman in charge. There were 29 pauper debtors in these five rooms when I inspected.

No. 3, Wash-house, guard-house, a matron's room, hatchman's room, hospital, and dispensary.

No. 4, New buildings, refractory cell, dead-room, and four other apartments, viz.:—apothecary's room, watchman's room, pauper debtors' room, and female common hall; also a church and chapel.

At the rere of No. 4, a yard with privies, and a racket court.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Each pauper debtor receives, daily, two pounds bread and one quart sweet milk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

All the books, &c., connected with the office department, I examined carefully; they are kept in the most regular and correct manner, with judicious checks upon the expenditure.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Joseph Dennis Mullen, esq., Marshal,	870	8	8	Mr. David Lyons, Apothecary, .	30	0	0
Mr. J. Henry, Dep.-Marshal,	£178, paid by Marshal out of his salary.			T. Walpole, Government Hatchman,	40	0	0
John M'Ginty, Hatchman,				John MacConnell, do.,	40	0	0
John Smullen, do.,				Myles Neill, Night Watchman, .	20	0	0
Patrick Fury, do.,				Hugh White, do., .	20	0	0
Arthur Burke, esq., Local Inspector,	161	18	6	Rose Macan, Matron, . . .	31	10	0
Charles Benson, esq., M.D., Physician,	114	18	0	Myles Neill, Sweeper, . . .	13	2	10
Rev. J. D. Hurst, Protestant Chap.,	55	7	8				
Rev. W. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	5		1,494	4	1
Rev. J. T. Ennis, Roman Catholic do.,	60	0	0				

No allowance to Officers.

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North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Dublin Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	104	Presbyterian Chaplain,	47
Physician (and when required),	147	Roman Catholic do.,	85
Protestant Chaplain (and when called on),	60		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Both male and female are extremely clean, and every attention paid by Doctor Benson.

Superintendence and Control.

Superintendence and Control.

This prison is, by the Prisons Act, made distinct and separate from all other prisons, and placed under the care of the Marshal, who is under the special direction of Queen's Bench, from whence have issued a code of rules for the management of the establishment.

General observations.

General Observations.

There is a Local Inspector appointed to this prison, who is most zealous in the performance of his duties, affording much assistance to the Marshal. All the sub-officers appear attentive, and are judiciously selected; and I have every reason to feel fully satisfied with my inspection. The respectability and character of the Marshal is too well known to require comment; suffice it to say, that all I saw, and much that I heard, convince me that it would be impossible to select a gentleman better qualified in every respect to fill the situation. I here append the admirable report I received from Mr. Mullen upon the state of his prison and other important matters, particularly that of the law of imprisonment, which unfortunately only relates to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, the provisions of which, if extended over Ireland, would be attended with most salutary results:—

Four Courts' Marshalsea, January 29th, 1847.

Sir,

You may have perceived, when inspecting this prison yesterday, that there exists accommodation for a much larger number of prisoners than in custody, and which would be requisite but for the relaxation of the law which permits persons, when arrested and after having filed their schedules, to be at large on bail until the adjudication of their cases by the Insolvent Court.

I also called your attention to an Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap 95, secs. 7 and 8; those sections relate exclusively to the Four Courts' Marshalsea, and the object of this part of the Act is thus explained in 7th section, "And whereas great expense has resulted from persons in the Four Courts' Marshalsea receiving the pauper allowance there for any period of time that they think proper to remain in prison, without any effort to obtain their discharge from prison by due course of law; Be it therefore enacted, That no person in future shall be entitled to receive the gaol allowance without subscribing a declaration which the Marshal of the Four Courts, or his Deputy, is authorized to administer." *See Declaration.*

The 8th section then provides, that after the declaration is subscribed it shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, who gives notice of same in the *Dublin Gazette*, when, if after a lapse of three weeks, the detaining creditor of the insolvent does not file a petition, so as to bring said insolvent before the Court for adjudication, he is then discharged without further order or inquiry.

I cannot avoid stating, that although those clauses in this Act might have been more skilfully framed, yet they are extremely efficacious in accelerating the discharge of pauper prisoners, of whom 200 were incarcerated in the Marshalsea during the past year.

The discipline of the prison continues to be maintained in a spirit of indulgence consistent with a debtors' prison, but whenever coercion becomes necessary, it is exercised with proper determination.

I am happy to bear testimony to the conduct of the officers in their respective departments, particularly the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, and the Physician, Doctor Benson, whose constant attention to the care of the sick is most kind and unremitting.

Your valuable suggestion, as to the propriety of using sheets with the blankets in the beds of the pauper building, I am sure will be at once sanctioned when the Local Inspector shall have submitted the propriety of the change to their Lordships, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Joseph Dennis Mullen,
Marshal of the Four Courts.

To
Major Cottingham,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

I have strongly urged upon the local authorities the supplying poor debtors with sheets for their beds, as tending not only to cleanliness but producing a considerable saving of blankets, which are materially injured and soon worn out by repeated washing.

This prison could be much improved by the removal of the present old wooden staircases that are in some parts to be found, and replaced with either stone or iron.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the sub-officers should be supplied with a distinguishing uniform dress; the advantages of such having been found in other prisons, and in my opinion, in none more necessary than this, where there is so constant an influx of visitors and strangers.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus. Visited Jan. 14, 1847.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT CARRICKFERGUS.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 14th January, 1847, accompanied by Major Rowan, one of the Board of Superintendence of the prisons in this county, the Local Inspector, Governor, and respective officers, having on the previous day inspected the Belfast Bridewell and House of Correction; but as Carrickfergus is the county gaol, I shall first notice it. I found every exertion made to keep it clean and in good order, as its unfavourable circumstances could admit of; it is a very old and wretched structure, built ages ago, and long before the introduction of prison improvement, intended merely as a place of security, without the most remote idea of affording those common conveniences and accommodations, which have, of later years, tended so materially to the reformation of prisoners; nor do I see how this bad state of things can be improved. It is situated in the town, standing upon a confined space of ground, and the entire concern too antiquated in its construction to admit of such alterations as would be absolutely necessary to render it at all fitted for its purpose of a county gaol. When I dwell thus strongly upon the structural condition of the gaol, let me not be understood as casting any reflection upon the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence of the county of Antrim, whose spirited, and I may, I hope, be permitted to add, patriotic exertions in the erecting of a Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction, in every respect a model prison, must command the admiration of every visitor, and upon which, in its proper place, will be found my commentary.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	5	Felons untried,	10
Pauper do.,	26	Soldiers, deserters,	2
Under rule of transportation,	6	Under Revenue Laws,	6
Felons convicted,	15	Lunatics,	9
Misdemeanants convicted,	2		—81

Females.

Mistress debtor,	1	Felons untried,	1
Pauper do.,	4	Summary convicted,	2
Under rule of transportation,	1	Lunatics,	2
Felons convicted,	3		—14

Total in gaol, ... 95

In Hospital.

Males,	7	Females,	1

Total, ... 8

Commitments during past year.

Males,	514	Females,	136

Total, ... 650

Recommitments.

Males,	89	Females,	112

Total, ... 131

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	125	Females,	36

Total, ... 161

Accommodation.—Males.

Sleeping room for master debtors,	1	Cells with double beds,	10
Day-rooms for do.,	2	Day-rooms,	3
Sleeping rooms for pauper debtors,	2	Yards with privies and baths,	3
Large day-room for do.,	1	Punishment cells,	4
Yard with privy and bath for all debtors,	1	Chapel (general),	1
Single cells,	21		

Females.

Cells, 2 beds in each for debtors,	2	Yard with privy and bath,	1
Cells with double beds,	10	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Exercise yard and for drying.	
General kitchen,	1	Store-rooms, confined and bad.	

Hospitals.

Wards for males,	4	Water-closet,	1
Water-closet,	1	Yard and privy (general),	1
Ward for females,	1	Bath (general),	1

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North District.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking and oakum picking; such as happen to be already taught trades are occasionally employed, such as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters, and mat makers; a few have been instructed from commencement, but there is no general system of instruction.

The schools are well conducted under a regular master, who keeps a journal of conduct and proficiency.

The females are in the usual way engaged at sewing, knitting, &c., and washing; much is done also in the school department.

The respective Chaplains pay every attention to their duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. white bread, 1 pint new milk, with due allowance of salt. Meals eaten in day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The office department in every branch is extremely well conducted. All necessary books and pass books kept upon sound and judicious principles, with well arranged checks upon the issues and receipts of provisions and stores, and all matters of expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Rowan, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2
John M'Gowan, esq., M.D., Physician,	74	0	0
George Forsythe, esq., Apothecary,		—	
Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. James White, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Anthony O'Neill, R. Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Mr. James Erskine, Governor,	301	18	6
Robert Forbes, Deputy Governor,	45	0	0
Thomas Johnston, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
Alex. Palmer, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
William M'Cann, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
Nathaniel M'Ellago, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Andrew Willis, 5th do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Logan, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Robert Moore, 7th do.,	30	0	0
Gilbert Thompson, 8th do.,	30	0	0
John Larmour, Schoolmaster,	37	13	10
Jane Quinn, Matron,	35	0	0
Eliza Kane, Deputy Matron,	18	0	0
Sarah S. Larmour, Hospital Nurse,	22	13	2
William Ramsay, Lamplighter,	13	17	0
Total,	996	4	2

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor, 8 Turnkeys, 2 Matrons, Hospital Nurse, and Lamplighter. All the officers wear a uniform dress.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	224	Presbyterian Chaplain,	174
Physician,	280	Roman Catholic do.,	169
Protestant Chaplain,	137		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is a building of recent date as compared with the prison, and is in a very confined and bad situation—no proper separation of males from females, and only one yard for all; yet, notwithstanding all these objections, every precaution is taken to ensure cleanliness, ventilation, and as far as possible separation. The Medical Officer is most attentive to the patients. Medicines, &c., are supplied by the Apothecary, according to the prescriptions, who attends himself whenever necessary. The prescription pass book is checked by the Medical Officer, and regularly examined by the Board at their monthly meetings.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These miserable objects of our commiseration are most carefully attended to, and a turnkey is appointed, whose sole duty is to look after them.

The females are also taken every care of, however difficult the task is, particularly in so confined a prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, esq., J.P.	John Clarke, esq.	Very Rev. Dean Chaine.
John M'Neill, esq., J.P.	Wm. Burleigh, esq., J.P.	Thomas Verner, esq., J.P.
Robert Thompson, esq., J.P.	Walter Molony, esq., J.P.	Wm. G. Johnston, esq., J.P.
Edward Bruce, esq., J.P.	T. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P.

The Board meet the first Saturday in every month, and oftener when required; individual members visit the gaol very often.

General observations.

General Observations.

Perhaps this is the proper place to offer my opinion with respect to a county gaol. I have already endeavoured to show the state of the present county gaol, and how unsuited it is to the wants of this large and populous county; nor do I conceive that I should be conscientiously doing my duty were I to be silent upon a subject, which must, sooner or later

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North District.

County of Antrim Gaol, at Carrickfergus.

(if it has not already), come before the county with all its astounding, yet convincing facts. A new prison has been built in Belfast, capable of containing 308 prisoners, all separate and upon the separate system, with every accommodation suggested by modern improvements; standing upon an area of 10 statute acres, 7 of which are within the walls, the remaining 3 acres applicable to ulterior purposes. Surely the spirited promoters of this great undertaking must have had in view the making such a gaol the county gaol; and it appears to me, that, even had such not been contemplated, yet circumstances have lately taken such a change, by the railway now rapidly progressing, and not only running through the entire of the county of Antrim, but also passing close to the three towns in which Quarter Sessions are held, and where consequently there are bridewells, and indeed I should further add, conveniently approximating to Carrickfergus itself, that the great objection as to distance, is by railway speed and facility of communication altogether removed. Look at the gaol upon which I am now officially reporting, and will any person tell me, that the remonstrances of the going Judges of Assizes, the Reports of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, year after year printed and laid before the country and Parliament, the striking contrast between the present county gaol, with all its imperfections and deformities, and the new prison at Belfast, every thing it should be, and lastly, though not less worthy of serious consideration, the expense of maintaining two county gaols, one of which, Carrickfergus, actually is, and at Belfast, virtually is, added to the large sum which the alteration of the former must necessarily cost,—can all these startling facts be passed over by those whose peculiar province it is to watch over the interests of this great and flourishing county. But to return to this gaol, I have recommended, in order to comply with the provisions of the Prisons Act, that waistcoats should be supplied to male prisoners, and that each bridewell keeper in the county should be furnished with a visitor's book, in which all persons, Assistant Barristers, Magistrates, Local Inspectors, and Inspectors-General of Prisons, should make entries when visiting their respective bridewells, as directed by the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

The efficiency and attention of the Local Inspector, the very zealous Governor, and all the local officers, as also of the sub-officers, to all their different and heavy responsibilities, is everywhere conspicuous, and, in my opinion, most worthy of notice, when I consider the bad and rotten materials with which they have to deal.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction. Visited Jan. 13, 1847.

I inspected this new prison on the 13th January, 1847, and was met expressly for the purpose by several members of the Board of Superintendence, who accompanied me all over the establishment; and I beg to offer my best acknowledgment for the kind attention and valuable information I received from them.

It is a matter of sincere pleasure to me to think, that upon this my first tour of inspection since the issuing of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's warrant creating it a district bridewell, I am the first to inspect and report in detail upon this beautiful, and as I have stated in another place, perfect model prison. The selection of the site, placed at a convenient distance from the town, and its elevated and healthful situation, reflects the greatest credit upon the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, whilst its architectural structure and appearance satisfactorily prove, that a master hand directed the undertaking, and that the contractor executed the work in a most superior and perfect manner. There has been no niggard sparing of expense, either as to the extent of ground, or quality of the materials; neither has there been a lavish waste of public money upon useless, and, as is too often the case, eye-catching decorations.

That it has been built upon the plan and principle of the great model prison of England, at Pentonville, there can be no doubt; but I can easily perceive some considerable improvements, of which, with the permission of the able architect, Mr. Lanyon, I hope hereafter to avail myself. The prison stands upon an area of 7 statute acres within the walls, and about 3 acres without, by which it will be quite impossible for other buildings to overlook or injure it, and affording ample space for future additions; indeed I should here notice, that already the Board have erected gas works to supply the prison, which appears to be more economical than contracting with a company. Sheds have been erected within the walls, where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed breaking stones, a roadway for the purpose passes the front of these sheds, by which the stones unbroken are delivered to the prisoners, and the broken carried away; in front of these sheds, a long gallery is placed, from which the officers on duty have a full supervision of the prisoners. Yards radiating from a centre, in which the officers' observatory is placed, have been formed, as at Pentonville, for exercise; they are so constructed that prisoners cannot see or converse with each other, and there are sheds in each to protect them in bad weather without, whilst continuing their exercise. Other yards parallel to each other, with the same conveniences for supervision and exercise, have also been made, and all executed in the best manner.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Felons convicted,	40	Soldiers convicted by courts martial,	14
Misdemeanants convicted,	15	Summary convicted,	17
Felons untried,	2		— 88

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NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

Females.

Felons convicted,	22	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	3		— 30

Total in prison, ... 118

None in Hospital.

Number of Commitments during past year.

Drunkards,	497	Males,	1,285
"	412	Females,	673
		Total,	1,958

Recommitments.

Drunkards,	198	Males,	380
"	309	Females,	423
		Total,	803

Greatest number in Prison during past year at one time.

Males,	118	Females,	43

Total, ... 161

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,*	204	Potato store,	1
Reception cells,	7	Meal do.,	1
Reception room with bath,	1	Kitchen, steam,	1
Punishment cells,	8	Mess-room for sub-officers,	1
Yards separated, radiating,	20	Bed-rooms for do.,	8
Store for new clothing,	1	Sheds for stone-breaking with inspection galleries,	48
Do. prisoners' do.,	1	Depôt for stones,	1
Do. general for blankets, &c.,	1		

Females.

Single cells,*	104	Drying-room,	1
Reception room with bath,	1	Rooms for Matron and assistants,	4
Do. cells,	3	Store for new clothing,	1
Punishment cells,	8	Do. prisoners' do.,	1
Yards separated, parallel,	15	Room for cutting out work,	1
Laundry,	1		

Chapel divided into 348 stalls, effectually separated, ... 1

Hospitals.

Males.		Females.	
Wards, with single bed each, and fire-places,	5	Wards, with single bed each, and fire-place,	5
Day-room,	1	Day-room,	1

Surgery and medical depôt, ... 1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a regular, well-digested scale of routine business, but too voluminous to introduce here, by which the hours for work, the description of work, school hours, and all details of occupation for prisoners and officers, are so clearly pointed out as to ensure perfect regularity. The prisoners are instructed in trades, &c., from the moment they are passed from the reception wards into their allotted cells, keeping in view the distinction between tried and untried, each occupying a separate wing.

School instruction is equally well attended to, of which writing and arithmetic form part.

Female Department.

Female Department.

Females are similarly circumstanced, under one head matron and two sub-matrons, and separated, the tried from the untried, in distinct wings.

Instruction in useful works and school is extremely well attended to.

The Chaplains are constant in their attendance, and most zealous in the performance of their respective duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

* Each cell, 13 feet long by 7 feet wide, and 9 feet 10 inches high, has in it a water-closet, commode, and fixed bason, with perfect supply of water for each, and so constructed that each prisoner has his own supply, without the power of taking from another. Hammock, bed clothes, table, stool, books, work, and shelves, with comb, brushes, towels, soap, &c., &c., and a gas light, all in most perfect order, with hot air and ventilating flues.

The prison consists of four wings, radiating from one common centre, the inspection hall; two of these wings are for males, one for the tried or house of correction class, the other for the untried or bridewell class. Similar arrangements and distinctions for females. Between the central or inspection hall and the entrance gate, are the apartments of the Governor, Deputy Governor, Board-rooms, and other offices.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

The meals being prepared in the kitchen underneath the inspection hall, are raised by machinery through two trap doors, one for males, the other for females, and brought up on trays to the different galleries, from whence they are conveyed on platforms which traverse on wheels the bannister rail of the galleries, so that an officer on either side hands the articles into each cell as they pass along; this mode of transit ensures regularity, and by its speedy process the prisoners get their meals hot and comfortable. One of the Chaplains in turn inspects the provisions every day.

Books and Accounts

Books and Accounts.

The office department is in every respect conducted upon the best principles. The checks upon the receipts and issues of provisions well arranged, and the expenditure controlled in the most satisfactory manner. Bye-laws are not yet arranged, but are in process of preparation for the approval of the proper authorities.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Names.	Rank of Officers.	Salary. £ s. d.	Value of Rations. £ s. d.	Value of Clothing £ s. d.
Rev. Thomas Walker,	Local Inspector,	55 7 8	None.	None.
Rev. Richard Oulton,	Protestant Chaplain,	36 18 6	do.	do.
Rev. Dr. Hanna,	Presbyterian do.,	36 18 6	do.	do.
Rev. P. Dorrian,	Roman Catholic do.,	36 18 6	do.	do.
Thomas Henry Purdon, M.D.,	Surgeon,	36 18 6	do.	do.
John Forbes,	Governor,	250 0 0	do.	do.
Thomas Fleming,	Deputy Governor,	50 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John M'Annich,	Turnkeys, 1st Class,	40 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Gilbert Leigh,	Turnkeys, 1st Class,	40 0 0	do.	2 5 9
David Britten,	Do. 2nd do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
George Booth,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Hugh Fisher,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
William Watson,	Do. do.,	35 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Matthew Dinsmore,	Do. 3rd Class,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Thomas Monair,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John Harrison,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
John Algeo,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
James M'Crea,	Do. do.,	30 0 0	do.	2 5 9
Mrs. Ash,	Head Matron,	40 0 0	do.	None.
Miss Thomson,	Deputy Matrons,	25 0 0	do.	do.
Miss Wilson,	Deputy Matrons,	25 0 0	do.	do.
George Campbell,	Attendant at boilers,	39 0 0	do.	do.
Michael Monaghan,	Gas maker,	18 5 0	do.	do.
Eliza Moore,	Cooks,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/7	do.
Mary Church,	Cooks,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/7	do.
Catherine Erwin,	Servant to clean rooms,	7 16 0	5 5 10 4/7	do.
John Marshall,	Schoolmaster,	30 0 0	None.	do.
	Total,	1,173 14 8	15 17 8	27 9 0

Officers do not receive rations; the Matrons receive value.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	147	Presbyterian Chaplain,	160
Physician,	196	Roman Catholic do.,	155
Protestant Chaplain,	162		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are fitted up in a very superior manner, but as all the prisoners are in separate cells, the hospitals are only to be used in cases of contagious or infectious diseases. At present there are no sick.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are no lunatics in this prison, all are sent to the county gaol at Carrickfergus.

Board of Superintendence

Board of Superintendence.

John Rowan, esq., Merville.	Thomas Montgomery, esq., Birch Hill.
John M'Neill, esq., Parkmount.	Walter Molony, esq., Belfast.
Robert Thompson, esq., Jennymount.	William Burleigh, esq., Carrickfergus.
John Clark, esq., Belfast.	Thomas Verner, esq., Ormeau.
Edward Bruce, esq., Scanthush.	Conway R. Dobbs, esq., Castle Dobbs.
Very Rev. Dean Chaine, Sea Park.	William G. Johnson, esq., Clifton Ville.

The Board meet the first Friday in each month, and oftener when required; however scarcely a day passes that some one or more does not visit the prison.

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North District.

Belfast District Bridewell and House of Correction.

General observations.

General Observations.

The old bridewell has been entirely given up, and ceases to be a prison. The new one has, within the last two months, been made a district bridewell by the warrant of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, creating it such. This circumstance will account for the few prisoners (only two males) to be found in the bridewell or untried portions of the prison when I inspected it.

The clothing of the male prisoners is of a very inferior description, and requires amendment. I have also suggested that females should be supplied with stockings, of which they have none, and a better quality of shoes; these are absolutely necessary for females who are shut up in their cells almost the entire day, with their feet resting upon a cold asphalt floor.

The sub-officers all wear a well-chosen uniform dress, with waist-belts and chains to suspend their keys. They all appear to be judiciously selected; the system of selection is a most excellent one—they are, before appointment, examined carefully as to capability of instructing in trades, &c., and are then taken into the prison on trial for a month to test their qualifications. It will be also seen, by referring to their stations and salaries, that there is a scale of gradation, holding out proper encouragement to those who perform their duties to the satisfaction of the local authorities.

The manner in which all the details of discipline and instruction are carried out, could only be produced by the zealous exertions and indefatigable attention of the very efficient Governor, Mr Forbes, well supported by a Board of Superintendence, who feel justly proud of this the first model prison built in Ireland, wholely upon the improved separate system of reformatory discipline. The Matron and all the sub-officers have arrived at a state of proficiency in the discharge of their respective duties in so short a period that is highly creditable to all. Here the disposition of the prisoners are well tested; if hardened in crime and vice the punishment of imprisonment is severely felt, whilst on the other hand, those who really feel their fallen and degraded position in the world, have the blessed opportunities afforded them of reformation, protected from the contaminating influence of bad company. Those who have felt the punishment will avoid this prison in future, and those in whose hearts the good seeds of repentance and reformation have been sown, will cease to do evil, having learned to do well.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney, Ballymena, and *Antrim* bridewells I have carefully inspected. The two former I found very clean, in good order, and books well and regularly kept; but that at Antrim is a wretched, unwholesome, illegally constructed hole, reported so year after year by my predecessors, and certainly requiring that immediate steps be taken to provide a proper prison, suited to the wants of this Quarter Sessions town. This is no fault in the keeper, who appears a very good officer, and keeps his books well and regular.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Goal

Visited Jan. 18, 1847.

County of Armagh Gaol.

I inspected this gaol the 18th January, 1847, and found it as clean, orderly, and regular as it could be, under the peculiar circumstances and difficulties in which it is placed, owing to the very extensive additions now in process of being erected, all of which must of necessity interrupt any attempt at classification or regular system of discipline.

The new building consists of a wing radiating from a well chosen point adjoining the present gaol, which is an old one, but capable of hereafter being so remodelled as to afford very good accommodation. The new wing is upon the same architectural principles as that of Pentonville, and arrangements made to adapt it, with all proper conveniences, to the separate system, with one central inspection hall from which the new wing radiates, having sufficient space within the boundary wall (also newly erected and enclosing a large area) to build at a future period one or two similar wings, all to radiate from the same common central or inspection hall. This new wing will afford accommodation for 62 prisoners, separate, and over the inspection hall a chapel will be placed, to be also fitted up entirely upon the separate system. and quite convenient to the central hall a new kitchen is to be constructed. Great delay has been unfortunately caused in the completion of these works, arising from the falling down of one part of it, accounted for in consequence of the late heavy rains; however, great exertions are being made by the contractor to expedite the work, and I have every hope that all will be completed within the stipulated time. In the meantime, I have called the attention of the Local Inspector, and through him, of the Board of Superintendence, to the insufficiency of what is supplied, and the deficiency in what is required of prison clothing; and I have no doubt that, from the zeal and attention of that very superior and excellent officer, the Local Inspector, Doctor Kidd, all these matters will be soon placed upon a proper system. Many other important subjects I have fully discussed with him, but as they more particularly refer to arrangements and improvements which cannot be brought into practice until the new buildings are completed, or nearly so, I need not here introduce them, fully satisfied that Doctor Kidd's sound judgment and unceasing exertions in every thing appertaining to the good management of the establishment will, when the time arives for bringing them forward, take such steps as will be best calculated to introduce the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

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North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

State and Accommodation

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	4	Misdemeanants untried,	3
Pauper do.,	23	Summary convicted,	18
Under sentence of transportation,	2	Lunatics,	2
Felons convicted,	46		
Misdemeanants convicted,	6		120
Felons untried,	16		

Females.

Pauper debtors,	4	Summary convicted,	3
Under sentence of transportation,	2		
Felons convicted,	23		38
Misdemeanant convicted,	1		
Felons untried,	5	Total in gaol,	158

In Hospital.

Males,	11	Females,	2	Total,	13

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	771	Females,	151	Total,	922

Recommitments.

Males,	38	Females,	72

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	110	Females,	50	Total,	160

Accommodation.—Males.

Sleeping-rooms, master debtors,	3	Yard and privy for pauper debtors,	1
Day-room, do.,	1	Cells, 2 double beds each,	9
Work-room, do.,	1	Punishment cells,	7
Yard and privy, do.,	1	Large rooms, 6 double beds each,	2
Sleeping-rooms, pauper debtors,	4	Room, 2 beds for cooks (criminals),	1
Day-room, do.,	1	Kitchen,	1
Work-room, do.,	1	Chapel,	1

Females.

Sleeping-room, debtors,	1	Dining hall and laundry,	1
Rooms, 3 double beds each for criminals,	6	Yards with privies,	2
Day-rooms,	2	Punishment cells,	5

Hospitals.—Males.

Wards, with water-closets,	2
Yard and privy,	1

Females.

Wards, with water-closet,	2

General Use.

Warm bath,	1
Cold do.,	1
Shower do.,	1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Under existing circumstances, it would not be expected that classification or general instruction in trades could be carried on, yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, the schools are not neglected, and I had much pleasure in seeing the great attention paid to this department, which equally applies to females as to males.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop, the dietary now consists of—

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These I have minutely examined; they are well kept, with proper checks upon the expenditure. I have recommended, in my entry in the visitor's book, a few additional books to be provided, such as the Governor's journal, a visitor's book for that special purpose, and a book to be kept by the gate porter, in which to enter the names of all persons going out, returning, applying to enter, and entering the gaol. There are as yet no bye-laws, nor can such be now made until the new prison buildings are fit for occupation, when a properly digested code can be prepared. The checks upon receipts and issues of provisions and stores are judiciously arranged.

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North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Doctor Kidd, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. Robt. Haig, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Alex. Herring, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. Hugh Murphy, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0
A. Robinson, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—	
Mr. M. Robinson, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. John Turner, Governor,	144	0	0
William Hughes, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
John M'Cutcheon, 1st Turnkey,	37	0	0
John Armstrong, 2nd do.,	28	0	0
Samuel Walker, 3rd Turnkey,	25	0	0
Robert Flanagan, 4th do.,	25	0	0
Robt. Thornbury, 5th do.,	25	0	0
Wm. Thornbury, 6th do.,	25	0	0
James Burns, 7th do.,	25	0	0
Mrs. Anne Hughes, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Walker, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0
Elizabeth Walker, jun., Sub-matron,	10	0	0
	£609	0	0

Sub-matron on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	193	Presbyterian Chaplain,	91
Surgeon, &c.,	121	Roman Catholic do.,	149
Protestant Chaplain,	142	Apothecary,	246

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department will also undergo considerable alterations and improvements when the new prison is ready; even now it is well conducted, and unremitting attention paid to it by the Medical Officer. Medicines are furnished by the Apothecary, who receives £20 per annum, and attends regularly. I have recommended that a turnkey should be placed in the male hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only 3 lunatics when I inspected, and one of them was not committed as such. They are most carefully attended to, and their miserable situation rendered as comfortable as possible.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Hon. Henry Caulfield.	William Blacker, esq.	Henry L. Prentice, esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	Acheson St. George, esq.	Sir George Molyneux, bart.
William H. Algeo, esq.	Thomas Kelly Evans, esq.	Maxwell Cross, esq.
Robert J. Thornton, esq.	William Paton, esq.	Thomas Dobbin, esq.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting, but attend when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

Circumstanced as this gaol is now, undergoing a thorough remodelling, it is almost impossible to attend to proper classification or sound system of reformatory discipline, but still much could be done by instructing the prisoners in tailoring and shoemaking, and I have suggested to the Local Inspector the many benefits that must result from such, by employing them in the making of clothing for prison purposes; and think that surplus funds in the hands of the Board, arising either from savings in the expenditure or profits from work, could not be more judiciously applied than in the purchasing materials for clothing, &c., which, if made up in the gaol, would be in the end a very considerable saving, instead of procuring them by contract. In this way the supplies would be gradually introduced, and the provisions of the Act of Parliament complied with, at a comparative small outlay.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lurgan, Markethill, Newtownhamilton, and *Ballybot.* I inspected the first, which I found in good order, but severe illness prevented my seeing the others; however, the active and excellent Local Inspector, Doctor Kidd, having lately visited them, reports all well and regular, except Ballybot, where improvements are contemplated.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan. Visited Dec. 19, 1846.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

I inspected this gaol December 19th, 1846, and was much pleased with its very cleanly appearance, and system of order and regularity, reflecting the greatest credit upon the Local Inspector and Governor. The prisoners were peculiarly clean and comfortably clad, the entire prison, cells, beds, corridors, and day-rooms, presenting such judicious principles of prison management and control, as show clearly great attention, and unceasing zeal, on the part of those who conduct the establishment, and who are well supported by sub-officers carefully chosen.

State of the Gaol.

State of the Gaol.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Soldiers, court martial,	4
Pauper do.,	10	Do., deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	5	Under Revenue Laws,	1
Felons convicted,	7	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Lunatics,	2
Felons untried,	34		
Misdemeanants untried,	3		74

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

Females.

Pauper debtor,	1	Lunatics,	3
Felons convicted,	8		
Felons untried,	9		22
Summary convicted,	1		

Prisoners in confinement, . . 96

Commitments during past year.

Males,	458	Females,	158	Total,	616

Recommitments during past year.

Males,	8	Females,	5	Total,	13

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	73	Females,	24	Total,	97

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	68	Day-rooms for pauper debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	5	Yard with privy for do.	1
Day-rooms,	5	General kitchen,	1
Yards with privies,	6	Hospital,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	2	Lunatic wards with beds,	3
Do., with beds for pauper debtors,	4	Rooms for turnkeys,	9

Females.

Single cells,	18	Rooms for debtors with beds,	1
Day rooms,	3	Laundry and yard,	1
Yards with privies,	2	Hospital,	1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A general system of instructing the males in useful trades is carried on—such as tailoring, shoemaking, clog making, smiths, painting and glazing, mat making, weaving and winding, sawing timber, &c.; stone breaking is also, at particular periods, and with proper classification, attended to; some are employed whitewashing, cleaning prison, and cooking. A tread-wheel is used for raising water for prison uses.

The prisoners are taught trades from commencement; in fact, a universal system of reformatory discipline is to be seen in every class. There is a regular schoolmaster who attends the various classes from 10 o'clock until noon. All clothing, shoes, clogs, &c. are made in the gaol by prisoners. The female prisoners are instructed with equal care and attention, and perform all laundry work, &c.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary consists of 8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint of milk, half new, and half buttermilk, for breakfast, and one pound whole meal bread, with the same proportion of milk for dinner. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I spent a considerable time examining into every detail of this branch of the establishment, and found all the books remarkably well kept and creditable. The checks placed upon the expenditure, particularly the receipts and issues of provisions by the Local Inspector, are most judiciously arranged, the whole department affording me most perfect satisfaction.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain W. Burrowes, Local Inspector,	80	0	0	James Banister, 4th Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. D. W. Preston, Protestant Chap.,	30	0	0	George Reilly, 5th do.	30	0	0
Rev. R. Fleming, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	George Patterson, 6th do.	30	0	0
Rev. T. Reilly, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0	John Rogers, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
George Roe, esq., M.D., Physician,		—		Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Mr. William Brice, Apothecary,		—		Evis Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Mr. George Gallagly, Governor,	200	0	0	Fanny Dowling, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0
James Connor, 1st Turnkey,	57	7	10		700	15	8
Charles Clandinin, 2nd do.	57	7	10				
Edward Sturdy, 3rd do.	30	0	0				

Officers on gaol allowance—Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	170	Presbyterian Chaplain,	170
Physician,	56	Roman Catholic do.,	134
Protestant Chaplain,	180		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are in different parts of the prison; that for females is attached to the female prison, whilst the male hospital, now used as such, is part of the old gaol, most inconveniently situated at the top of the prison, without a yard attached to it. More upon this subject will be found in "General Observations." Medicines are supplied by the Apothecary, who attends regularly, and sees that the directions of the Surgeon are properly carried out.

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North District.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.

Lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Lunatics.

Nothing can tend more to interrupt all sound system of prison discipline, than the difficulties attending the management of this distressing class of prison inmates; however, I found these wretched creatures remarkably well clad, and every attention paid to them that humanity could dictate.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	George M. Knipe, esq.	William Humphrys, esq.
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore.	Robert Burrowes, esq.	John Vernon, esq.
Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell.	Samuel Moore, esq.	John Baker, esq.
Colonel Saunderson.	Henry T. Kilbee, esq.	John Thompson, esq.

The Board meet every first Tuesday in each month, and at all other times when necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

Notwithstanding the very excellent order in which, as I have already stated, I found this gaol, yet there are some matters which came under my notice, and upon which I feel it my duty to comment. In the first instance, no proper arrangements have hitherto been made for the reception of prisoners when first entering the gaol; for which purpose, I would recommend that a portion of the prison at the entrance gate should be fitted up as reception wards, with a warm bath attached, where all male prisoners upon coming into gaol should be inspected, washed, prison clothing placed upon them, and their own clothes, after having first been stored, placed in store.

I have called the attention of the local authorities to the state of the laundry, which is much too confined and unfitted for its purposes, and have pointed out a most convenient place to put one, attached to which a bath can be placed for the use of females; the want of such rather surprises me in an establishment where so much has been done to afford accommodation. Notwithstanding the very limited space of ground upon which the prison stands, an addition has lately been made to the female prison, which is now occupied. The cells have been made unnecessarily large—each containing nearly 1,000 cubic feet, whilst in the model prison at Pentonville, the cells on which the modern system is fully carried on, contain about 800 cubic feet.

The male hospital is, as I have before stated, in the body and at the top of the prison, and has neither bath nor yard. I strongly recommend that a new hospital should be erected for males and females, detached from the gaol, in a yard which I pointed out to Doctor Roe, the very efficient physician, (who, with the Local Inspector and Governor, accompanied me all over the prison.) a situation where one could very conveniently be erected, with communications from the male and female portions of the gaol, but so circumstanced as to prevent any intercourse of sexes. These few observations I beg to throw out to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, convinced that when they materially weigh the many benefits which will result from the improvements I have suggested, the same spirit which dictated their late alterations and additions, will urge them forward in the good work, thereby affording full scope to the energies of the Local Inspector and Governor, in promoting a sound system of reformatory discipline in every department.

Bridewells

Bridewells.

Ballyconnell, Bailieborough, and *Cootehill,* all of which I have visited, and found them in excellent order, their books and accounts regular and well kept.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford. Visited Jan. 6, 1847.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

I inspected this gaol on the 6th January, 1847, and found it extremely clean, and as far as in the power of the Governor and Local Inspector lay, in good order; but I was rather surprised that in a prison otherwise so creditably managed, the prisoners, except in a few instances, were not supplied with prison clothing; however, I have hopes that these defects will soon be rectified, having placed in the Local Inspector's hands the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown upon this very important subject. I would most strongly urge upon the local authorities the absolute necessity of at once appointing an assistant to the Matron, for it is quite obvious, that one person, however highly gifted, and zealous in the discharge of her duties, cannot attend to all classes—laundry, schools, and lunatics. For the latter there should be a female officer, whose sole duty would be to attend to them as long as they are continued fitting objects for imprisonment in gaols; all well conducted gaols have such for males and females. She should have an assistant for other purposes of prison management, so as to enable her to pay proper attention to schools and general instruction in works. There is also a want in this gaol of a proper system of instruction in useful trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, &c.; if such was the case, the expense of supplying all poor prisoners with clothing (which it is the bounden duty of the local authorities to do) would be greatly reduced, and by degrees habits of industry, with all their advantages, instilled into the minds of the hitherto ignorant and unhappy inmates of a prison. Having witnessed, through a long and close inspection of this gaol, many things which evince the anxious solicitude and watchful attention of the Local Inspector and Governor to have the establishment upon a sound and proper system, I do urge upon those who have the power, to place at their disposal the means whereby to produce these good and salutary results. The prisoners are not clothed in prison

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North District.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

dresses; it is farcical to point out the few that have—it should be general, and all their own clothes should, after proper stoving, be placed in store, to be delivered to them when leaving the gaol. The hospital is in a very bad, and it might turn out, dangerous situation, placed as it is in the centre of the prison; I would, therefore, recommend that a new one should be erected quite detached from the gaol, for which there is plenty of space within the walls. I would further suggest, that wards should be provided near the entrance gate for the reception of male prisoners when brought into the gaol, with a bath attached.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Panper debtors,	4	Deserters,	3
Felons, convicted,	8	Under revenue laws,	3
Misdemeanants do.,	11	Summary convicted,	5
Felons untried,	14	Lunatics,	17
Misdemeanants do.,	1		—66

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	3
Felons nntried,	8	Crown witness,	1
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—18

Total in gaol, ... 84

In Hospital.

Males, ... 5

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	200	Females,	51

Total, ... 251

Recommitments.

Males,	34	Females,	6

Total, ... 40

Greatest nnmber in gaol at one time.

Malas,	93	Females,	22

Total, ... 115

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	75	Rooms for debtors,	6
Solitary cells, with yards and privies,		Large yard and privies,	1
Punishment cells,		General kitchen,	1
Day-rooms,	16	Chapel, well separated,	1
Yards with privies,	6		

Females.

Room for mistress debtors,	1	Yards with privies,	2
Single cells in old gaol,	10	Laundry and yard,	1
Day-rooms,	3	Drying room,	1

For Lunatics.

The males sleep in single cells; have 2 day-rooms

Yards with privies,	2	Store room for femala,	1
Store room for male,	1	Do. for provisions,	2

Hospital.—Male.

Wards,	4	Yard with privy,	1
Beds,	10	Bath room	1
Water-closets,	4	Surgery,	1

Female.

One ward and two beds in old gaol.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

I have already adverted to the want of instruction in trades; it is but right to state, that whenever a tradesman happens to be imprisoned, he is employed at his calling; this is very well so far as employment goes, but where is the instruction? I wish to see the ignorant instructed from the commencement. The male prisoners are here employed at stone and bone breaking, and prison duties. Before the potatoes were lost a good manufacture of starch was carried on, which for the present is given up. The schools are upon a better footing: a schoolmaster attends each class one hour every day, and I have, upon examination, found considerable improvement.

The females are employed at the usual occupation of washing, sewing, and knitting; and the Matron attempts school instruction, but can only be an attempt, as she has no assistant, and it is impossible that the female department can be attended to by one person.

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North District.

County of Donegal Gaol, at Lifford.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—Eight ounces oatmeal stirabout and one pint buttermilk.
Dinner—One pound bread and one pint new milk.
Prisoners take their meals in day-rooms.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The proper books and accounts are very well kept, and judicious checks placed upon the expenditure. All accounts are regularly laid before the Board of Superintendence at their monthly meetings, when orders are issued for payment, after strict investigation into each item.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. E. M. Clarke, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	James Baird, 5th Turnkey, .	20	0	0
Do., Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Andrew Robinson, 6th do., .	20	0	0
Rev. W. M'Crea, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	David M'Namin, Schoolmaster, .	25.	0	0
Rev. W. Brown, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Jane Ash, Matron, . . .	30	0	0
Mr. William Fenton, Governor, .	150	0	0	Mary Birnie, Hospital Nurse, .	10	0	0
John Birnie, 1st Turnkey, .	40	0	0	——— Apothecary, . .	15	0	0
William Colhoun, 2nd do., .	30	0	0				
James Shorkey, 3rd do., .	30	0	0				
Patrick M'Fall, 4th do., .	20	0	0		560	0	0

Officers on gaol allowance.

Governor, 6 Turnkeys, Schoolmaster, and Matron.

The male sub-officers all wear a well arranged uniform dress.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, . .	151	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	113
Protestant Chaplain, .	151	Surgeon, ...	134
Presbyterian do., .	121		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

There is both a male and female hospital—one in the centre of the new or male part of the prison, the other in part of the old gaol, upon which I have before observed.

Medicines are bought in Dublin and compounded in surgery by Apothecary, who receives £15 per annum, and attends regularly to follow up the directions of the Surgeon.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The male lunatics, seventeen in number, are extremely well attended to, and comfortably clad. They have a turnkey and two orderlies (prisoners) to take care of them, and every kindness shown to them that their deplorable condition calls for. The female lunatics are also well attended to, notwithstanding that the Matron has no assistant, who, although she cannot devote the time she ought to the other heavy duties devolving upon such an officer, never neglects the helpless and too often unheeded lunatics.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Edmond Hayes, bart.	John V. Stewart, esq.	Johnston Mansfield, esq.
Sir James Steuart, bart.	Alexander R. Stewart, esq.	Benjamin Geale Humphry, esq.
Rev. William Knox.	Francis Mansfield, esq.	William Sinclair, esq.
James Johnston, esq.	William Fenwick, esq.	Robert Geo. Montgomery, esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, and at other times when required.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have said so much in my preliminary remarks, that little remains to comment upon. It has been stated to me by the Governor, that this gaol (and consequently the county of Donegal) is peculiarly circumstanced with respect to debtors, owing to Lifford, the county town, being situated so near the populous town of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and from which fact it is supposed that many debtors, having their homes, or families living, in Strabane, prefer being imprisoned in Lifford, not one mile distant, to that of Omagh, fifteen miles. I allude to this matter merely to bring it before the proper authorities, who will, doubtless, take such measures to correct the evil as common justice suggests. I am informed that there is a sort of nondescript lunatic prison or ward, or any other name such a place deserves, situated under the court-house, which, doubtless, will be attended to by those now more particularly placed over lunatic asylums; in this there are three males and four females.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal, Glenties, Letterkenny, and *Buncrana,* all of which, the very active and zealous Local Inspector reports to me, are in very good order; but a severe and dangerous illness prevented me, in so inclement a season, from visiting them. A prisoner is reported to have escaped from Letterkenny bridewell some months since, but I find that an efficient turnkey has been sent from the county gaol to replace the one from whose charge the prisoner effected his escape.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick. Visited Jan. 15, 1847.

COUNTY DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.

On the 15th January, 1847, I visited this gaol, accompanied by the Governor, Captain Rowan, and other local officers. I found the entire gaol in very excellent order; cells, bedding, corridors, and day-rooms perfectly clean, and all matters conducted well. This gaol has not been many years built, standing upon an area of 4 acres within the walls; it is upon the diverging plan from a common centre, a round building, in which is the Governor's house, and from which the four portions or wings of the prison diverge; between the Governor's house and the entrance gate, in a large open space, are the hospitals, the male on one side, the female on the other. It is a very large commodious structure, but not, as at present arranged, adapted to the carrying out the improved separate system; still there is a great deal in it that may be turned to good account. On the ground floor of each section a number of cells open into the corridors on one side, opposite to which, for the entire length of the buildings, long halls or ranges extend, of which there are 7; these are at present divided by wooden partitions, which are most objectionable. I would, therefore, suggest, that these ranges should be divided into compartments, separated by permanent mason work partitions, in which a general system of instruction in trades could be carried on to a great extent, if not fully so; in my "General Observations" I shall again revert to this subject. There is no Local Inspector; however, under so very active and efficient a Governor the want of this officer is fully compensated. There is only one bath, and that is in the male hospital; I have recommended that these should be supplied, as directed by the Prisons Act, and have suggested convenient places for them, in some of what are called punishment cells, at the end of each of the ground corridors, of which there are no less than 16, one-half of which would be quite sufficient.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	7	Misdemeanants untried,	5
Pauper do.,	16	Under revenue laws,	1
Under rule of transportation,	11	Summary convicted,	11
Felons convicted,	40	Lunatics,	17
Misdemeanants do.,	27		—142
Felons untried,	7		

Females.

Mistress debtor,	1	Felons untried,	9
Pauper do.,	3	Summary convicted,	7
Under rule of transportation,	4	Lunatic,	1
Felons convicted,	22		—47

Total in gaol, ... 189

In Hospital.

Males,	16	Females,	11

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	598	Females,	206

Total, ... 804

Recommitments.

Males,	71	Females,	53

Total, ... 124

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	134	Females,	63

Total, ... 197

Accommodation.—Males.

Rooms with fire-places, 2 beds each, master debtors,	12	Day-rooms,	7
Single cells, pauper debtors,	34	Yards with privies,	7
Day-rooms, do.,	2	Rooms, 2 beds each,	2
Yard for debtors, 2 privies,	1	Long galleries or ranges, divided by wooden partitions,	7
Single cells for criminals,	108	Vagrant cells, solitary,	5
Punishment cells,	14	Yard and privy for do.,	1

Female.

Rooms with fire-places, 2 beds each, for mistress debtors,	2	Yards with privies,	4
Day-room for pauper debtors,	1	Long halls or galleries, as for males,	2
Yard with privy, do.,	1	Vagrant cells,	5
Single cells, criminals,	58	Yard with privy for do.,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	4	Drying room,	1
		Laundry yard,	1

Pauper debtors sleep in cells included in criminals.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

Hospitals.

Male.		Female.	
Wards, 9 beds,	4	Wards, 6 beds,	2
Do., used as a reception room for prisoners,	1	Do., used as reception room for prisoners,	1
Yard, 2 privies,	1	Yard, 2 privies,	1
Bath,	1	Room for Hospital Nurse,	1
Surgery and medicine store.		No bath.	
Chapel, well divided,	1	Store for meal,	1
General steam kitchen,	1	„ work finished,	1
Store for male prisoners' clothing,	1	„ coals,	4
„ materials for work,	2	„ female clothing,	1
„ straw,	1	„ general use,	2

Accommodation for all officers and offices.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Male prisoners are employed at the usual occupation of stone-breaking, pulverizing freestone, and treadwheel, and if already tradesmen, at tailoring, shoemaking, carpenters' work, weaving and winding, smiths' work; others picking oakum, whitewashing, cleaning prison, and prison duties; but no general system of instruction in trades.

The school department, however, presents a very different order of things; it is conducted by a regular schoolmaster, who resides in the prison, and, when not engaged with the prisoners, acts as accountant under the Governor, and attends to works; he keeps a regular registry of school business, showing the progress and proficiency of each prisoner in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic; from 50 to 70 are daily instructed, and I must say that this branch of prison management reflects the greatest credit upon the Governor, and I should, in common justice, add the Schoolmaster.

The females are employed spinning, flax and wool knitting, sewing, carding flax and wool, washing, cleaning prison, attending sick and lunatics.

In the school department I hope soon to see improvement. The Chaplains pay great attention to the male school, as also to all their other duties.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of buttermilk. Male prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely inspected all registries, books of accounts, and pass-books, which are properly arranged, and kept remarkably well, with judicious checks upon the expenditure.

Bye-laws are in course of being prepared.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Forde, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Francis Irwin, 6th Turnkey,	32	10	0
Rev. William White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	Joseph M'Bride, 7th do.,	32	10	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	John Mathews, 8th do.,	32	10	0
P. E. Brabazon, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—			Robert Morrow, 9th do.,	32	10	0
Mr. George Young, Apothecary,	27	13	10	Allen Mackay, 10th do.,	32	10	0
J. H. Rowan, esq., Governor,	300	0	0	James Copeland, Schoolmaster, &c.,	52	0	0
John Waterwith, Deputy Governor,	80	0	0	Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
William Gibson, 1st Turnkey,	45	0	0	Isabella Sands, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Elisha Jackson, 2nd do.,	40	0	0	Eliza Hunter, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
William Magee, 3rd do.,	32	10	0				
Robert Shields, 4th do.,	32	10	0				
Hugh Jennings, 5th do.,	32	10	0		946	13	10

Officers on gaol allowance.

Ten Turnkeys, Matron, Assistant Matron, and Hospital Nurse. The male sub-officers wear a uniform dress.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Surgeon,	208	Presbyterian Chaplain,	193
Protestant Chaplain,	157	Roman Catholic do.,	133

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department is exceedingly well conducted, with ample accommodation, so much so, that in each, male and female, a room is kept for the purpose of receiving prisoners when first entering the gaol. As I before stated, the hospitals are quite separate and distinct buildings in the open space within the entrance gate. In the male hospital is the surgery, in which medicines are kept and compounded by the Apothecary, who receives a salary of £27 13*s.* 10*d.*; this officer is very attentive to his duties. Medicines are bought in Dublin and made up from the Surgeon's prescription book.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics, of which there were 17 males and 1 female when I inspected, are all extremely well attended to, having placed over them a Turnkey and 3 orderlies.

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North District.

County Down Gaol, at Downpatrick.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. William B. Forde.	P. R. M. Browne, esq.	Robert Gordon, esq.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.	A. H. Montgomery, esq.	James Birney, esq.
Captain Nugent.	Alexander Miller, esq.	Thomas H. Henry, esq.
John W. Maxwell, esq.	James Blackwood, esq.	H. Waring, esq.

The Board meet first Tuesday in every month, or whenever at other times necessary.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have already said much upon the state of this gaol, which only requires a few alterations to render it a first-rate prison; to effect which I would press upon the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the improvements I have before alluded to. The seven long ranges, if judiciously divided into workshops, would, at a trifling expense, afford great accommodation for the introduction of the separate system of reformatory discipline with convicted male prisoners, and sheds built upon the plan of those I saw in the gaol of Derry would complete the arrangement. If in the present day a new gaol was about being erected, there can be no doubt but that the Pentonville system would be adopted; in the Downpatrick gaol there is every facility, at a small outlay, for the introduction of the reformatory principle, and I am quite certain that the very efficient Governor and Board of Superintendence, who have, in the school and other branches of gaol management, exhibited such zeal and anxiety to place the county of Down gaol in so creditable a state, will urge the Grand Jury to forward the suggestions I have felt it my duty to place before them. There is a staff of, as far as I can judge, well chosen officers, who appear most diligent in the discharge of their respective duties, and quite sufficient to carry out the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Newry is the only bridewell in this county, but severe illness prevented me from visiting it on my tour of inspection; however, the Deputy Governor, who had just returned from the Newry Quarter Sessions when I was at Downpatrick, reports most favourably of it.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen. Visited Dec. 22, 1846.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

I inspected this gaol 22nd December, 1846, accompanied by the Local Inspector and Governor. The cells and bedding are clean; in some instances I found sheets supplied, but not generally. The blankets are not sufficient, there being only one double blanket instead of three single ones to each bed, as directed by the Prisons Act. Sheets greatly tend to cleanliness, and save the blankets, which are materially injured by repeated washing. Such clothing as is provided is of a poor bad quality, and the supply quite inadequate to the wants of the prison. The Local Inspector has been furnished with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon this imperative point of prison arrangements, which I am sure will be attended to. A new building has lately been erected, affording accommodation for 66 prisoners in single cells, intended to be on the separate system. It is something like one of the radiating wings of Pentonville prison, but the principle of radiation and general supervision from a common centre or point seems to have been forgotten, for this new prison is placed parallel to the old gaol (still continued), and the entrance is so arranged that you pass through one of the halls or day-rooms into a passage, which leads direct into the middle of the new building; so that, instead of entering at an end, from which you should have a full view of the whole, galleries, &c., the entrance is under one of the side galleries. The cells are lined with brick, not plastered, but merely whitewashed in the rough, and are made unnecessarily large, each containing upwards of 1,200 cubic feet, whilst those at Pentonville are about 800. This new addition is not yet prepared for the separate system being introduced—the ventilating apparatus is not completed, and the arrangements for conducting and supplying water are unfinished, nor did I see any preparations for affording gas light to the cells. The unfinished state of the cells leave them damp and comfortless. In the entire prison there are only 4 day-rooms or halls, 1 for males and 1 for females, 2 for debtors; there is no chapel, but one of the day-rooms (the one through which to pass into the new prison) is used as such, without the least separation.

The accommodation for females is wretched. I found all, tried and untried, debtors and prostitutes, huddled together in one room, without any attempt (nay possibility) of classification—one day-room for all; there are only 4 cells for them, in which 4 women sleep in each, and all the others in one room. The laundry, or place now used as such, is most inconveniently situated, the females being obliged to pass from the room occupied by them to it by means of a wooden platform, from which they descend by a step-ladder into a yard leading to the laundry; without this, they must of necessity have to pass through the male day-room. The general kitchen, which is now close to the entrance gate, is a miserable, unwholesome concern, and much too distant from the body of the prison to carry the messes. I have recommended, and do strongly urge upon the authorities the building a new kitchen, and have pointed out a situation at one end of the new prison, between it and the present turf house, where to place one, and to make the turf house a laundry; by this plan the kitchen would be conveniently situated for the immediate transit of meals to the new

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

prison, and from which hot water could be, by pipes, conducted into the laundry, and a drying room heated, all done by one fire, and considerable saving of fuel effected, independently of the many other great advantages attendant upon such arrangements. By some strange system of prison architecture the hospitals are so placed and constructed that the windows actually look into the yards where prisoners work at stone-breaking; this may be corrected by opening windows at the side and closing those in front. The sheds in the yards where stone-breaking is carried on, were never intended as such; they are similar to those in use at Pentonville and Belfast (truly a model prison) for prisoners to walk under when at exercise.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Vagrant,	1
Pauper do.,	8	Soldiers by court martial,	7
Under rule of transportation,	5	Do., deserter,	1
Felons convicted,	12	Summary convicted,	4
Misdemeanants do.,	2	Lunatics,	6
Felons untried,	28	Crown witness,	1
Misdemeanants do.,	3		—82

Females.

Pauper debtor,	1	Misdemeanants untried,	1
Under rule of transportation,	1	Summary convicted,	1
Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—26
Felons untried,	12		
		Total,	108

Crown witness has two children.

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	446	Females,	140

Recommitments.

Males,	8	Females,	2

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	81	Females,	27

Accommodation.

Single cells in new prison,	66	Female hospital,	1
Cells in old gaol,	42	Baths,	8
Rooms with beds,	6	Kitchen,	1
Day-rooms,	4	Stores for clothing and bedding,	2
Work rooms,	4	„ meal,	1
Yards with privies, water-closets,	8	„ potatoes,	1
Male hospital,	1	„ fuel,	1
Governor and sub-officers' apartments.		Board room and other offices.	

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed, some at weaving and winding, shoemaking, carpenters' work, stone-breaking, whitewashing, and prison duties; some are taught shoemaking from commencement, but no tailoring, nor can general instruction be properly introduced until the new buildings are finished. The schools are attended to from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.

The female department cannot be placed in a sound state until something is done to afford more accommodation and classification; nor is it possible that the Matron can attend to all the duties devolving upon her as they should be, when it is recollected that she has no assistant, save in the hospital. Whilst such a state of things exists, no sound system of reformatory discipline can be established.

Dietary.

Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—6 oz. oatmeal and 6 oz. India meal stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

All the office department I inspected minutely, and found the registry and other books well and regularly kept. The system of pass-books requires amendment, and I have pointed out the best mode of checking the expenditure by means of cheque books, which I have found to be much the most secure. Bye-laws have not been prepared as yet, nor can they be properly matured until the arrangements in progress, as well as the alterations and additions, are completed. The gate porter should be supplied with a book, in which to enter the names of persons entering or leaving the prison, and also of persons seeking admission, stating the object, &c.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.

Officers.

Wm. Corry, esq., Local Inspector,	£80	Thomas Boyle, Turnkey,	£26
Hon. & Rev. D. C. Maude, Protestant Chap.,	30	William Clegg, do.,	26
Rev. E. Stephenson, Presbyterian do.,	30	James Dunnan, do.,	26
Rev. James Shial, Roman Catholic do,	30	William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	22
George A. Nixon, esq, M.D. Surgeon,	–	Margaret Morrison, Matron,	30
Mr. James Jeffers, Governor,	150	Jane Hunter, Hospital Nurse,	17
Hamil Morrison, Turnkey,	32		
Robert Gough, do.,	26		£551
John Boyd, do.,	26		

Officers.

Officers on gaol allowance.

No allowance but coals and candles.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	163	Presbyterian Chaplain,	187
Surgeon,	354	Roman Catholic do.,	168
Protestant Chaplain,	124		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital is a new erection, kept clean and in good order, having separate accommodation for males and females. The attention paid to this department by the Medical Officer is unparalleled; scarcely a day passes that he does not visit the gaol, and he is unremitting in his kind attentions to the prisoners.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Every thing that can be done to render the condition of these miserable inmates of a prison as comfortable as possible, is attended to. The males are kept in the hospital, where, it is sufficient to say, they are under the immediate inspection of Dr. Nixon.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, esq.	Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	Exham Morony, esq.
John Irvine, esq.	Paul Deane, esq.	Rev. J. G. Porter.
George Brooke, esq.	Charles Ovendan, esq.	The Earl of Enniskillen.
Henry Mervyn Richardson, esq	William Archdall, esq.	The Hon. John Cole.

The Board meet 1st Saturday in each month, and at other times when necessary.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have commented pretty largely, in my preliminary observations, upon the general state in which I found this prison, leaving but little here to add. In all the well-regulated gaols I have visited, both in England and Ireland, the male sub-officers are supplied with a distinguishing uniform dress, producing the best effects in prison discipline—I would strongly recommend such to be adopted in all other gaols. I beg to be permitted to call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the 107th section of the Prisons Act, directing the application of profits upon work done by poor prisoners; out of this fund the clothing, which is clearly a necessary, may gradually be improved, without applying for presentments for such, until the present pressure upon the country is removed. These funds may be considerably increased by the introduction of general instruction in trades and manufactures, than which nothing tends more to establish a sound system of reformatory discipline; and I have no doubt but that the Governor, who appears a zealous and intelligent officer, aided by the very efficient and anxious Local Inspector, will, when proper means are placed at their disposal, turn their best energies to attain these truly desirable objects. The dietary now in use I cannot approve of, and request the Board to consult the Medical Officer upon this important subject.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

There is only one, that of *Newtownbutler*, in this county; I found it clean, and in good order, and the books well kept.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon. Visited Oct. 26, 1846.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

I INSPECTED this gaol, 26th October, 1846, and found it, so far as rooms, cells, corridors, beds and bedding, in tolerably fair order, in the male prisoners' portion of the gaol; but the part occupied by females in the old gaol is cold, cheerless, and inconvenient—the cells in which female lunatics are placed to sleep drew from me strong observations of surprise and indignation; these wretched beings, deprived by Providence of their senses—affliction enough to awaken feelings of commiseration and pity in the hardest hearts—I found were, in that inclement season, put into cells for the night without glass in the windows, or even wooden shutters to protect them from its severity: there can be no excuse for this. The walls are very thick, and frames for glass could easily be placed at the outer side, and wooden shades within, which would effectually guard against their being broken by the lunatics, which was the only excuse attempted to be offered for such inhuman treatment. Having other matters to report upon, I shall reserve them for General Observations.

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North District.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Felons untried,	13
Pauper do.,	16	Soldier tried,	1
Felons convicted,	10	Lunatics,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	17		—63

Females.

Misdemeanants convicted,	11	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants untried,	7		—22

Total in gaol, ... 85

In Hospital.

Males, misdemeanants convicted,	2	Females, misdemeanants convicted,	4

Commitments during past year.

Males,	401	Females,	171

Recommitments.

Males,	1	Females,	10

Greatest number in Prison at one time during past year.

Males,	69	Females,	26

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	74	Day-rooms for pauper debtors,	2
Solitary cells,	4	Yard for ditto,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	3	Yards for male prisoners,	8
Rooms for pauper debtors, 7 beds in each,	4		

Females.

Room for mistress debtors,	1	Yard for female debtors,	1
Room for pauper debtors, without beds (these prisoners sleep in cells),	1	Yards for female prisoners,	3

Kitchen,	1	Laundry,	1
Chapel,	1	Baths,	2

Hospital.

Male Wards, with 8 beds,	3	Female Wards, 6 beds,	2
„ Day-room,	1	„ Day-room,	1
„ Yard,	1	„ Yard,	1
„ Bath,	1	„ Bath,	1

Room for Hospital Nurse, ... 1

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at treadmill, stone and bone breaking, whitewashing, and cooking. No instruction in trades whatever.

School is attended to from half-past 10 o'clock until half-past 12 o'clock daily.

The females at washing, sewing, spinning, and knitting.

School hours same as males.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 4 days each week, and 6 ozs. Indian meal stirabout, 3 days each week; 1 pint new milk every day. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of new milk.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The accounts of expenditure, receipts and issue of provisions and stores, are well kept, with pass-books, &c.; but the registry books I have found to be kept in a most slovenly manner, no entries of the dates of discharges of prisoners, neither is there any book in which the description of prisoners are entered—in these particulars all the books are most defective. There is a registry of work done by prisoners, but it does not show how much by each. All these very great irregularities I hope will be corrected in future, and I must here add, that the assistance of a Clerk, as in other gaols, particularly where there is no Deputy Governor, should be afforded to the Governor.

I have recommended that the Governor should keep one general registry of all prisoners committed, consecutively numbered, in which accurate descriptions should be entered, with proper reference to the other books, so that every information which may from time to time be required, can at once be produced.

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North District.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Officers.

Officers.

Wm. S. Peyton, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	Francis Foley, Turnkey,	£30
Edward J. Irwin, Governor,	150	Patrick Daly, do.,	30
Wm. Hutchinson, M.D. Surgeon,	—	John Blake, do.,	30
Rev. R. S. Clifford, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Samuel Mitchell, do.,	30
Rev. F. Slevin, Roman Catholic do.,	30	Thomas Graham, do.,	30
Mr. A. S. Swayne, Apothecary,	20	Arthur Anderson, Porter,	30
Matilda Moreton, Matron,	30	Margaret Daly, Hospital Nurse,	10
M. R. Sweeny, Schoolmaster,	36	Margaret Cull, Female Turnkey,	15
John M'Keen, Turnkey,	30		
			£631

None of the Officers receive gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	238	Protestant Chaplain,	130
Surgeon,	121	Roman Catholic do.,	118

There is no Presbyterian or Dissenting Clergyman.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This part of the gaol is capable of considerable improvements. The baths are very bad, and require to be new modelled. The nurse occupies an apartment in the female hospital, but cannot get to the male hospital (where there is no male attendant) without passing a considerable way round outside both. I have pointed out a mode of meeting this objection.

The surgery is in a room at the entrance gate, well kept; medicines are procured by contract, and compounded, under the instruction of the Surgeon, by the Apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I have already observed upon the state of the cells occupied by female lunatics, and have only to hope that the cruelty of placing them in such places, without window frames or shutters, will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Viscount Clements.	Charles Cox, esq.	Francis Waldron, esq.
John R. Godley, esq.	Simon Armstrong, esq.	William Peyton, esq.
John Reynolds Peyton, esq.	A. J. Burchall, esq.	John H. Peyton, esq.
William C. Percy, esq.	Francis La Touche, esq.	Alexander Faris, esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

The state of this gaol has been, from time to time, strongly commented upon by my predecessors, and I regret to be obliged to say that upon this, my first inspection, I must concur with them in their disapproval of the system upon which it is conducted. I have before observed upon the careless manner in which the Governor keeps his registry books—the state of the female lunatic cells, and other matters upon which I could not be silent; but, at the same time, it is but right to state that I have recently received communications from the Local Inspector, assuring me that my remonstrances have been attended to, particularly with regard to the lunatic cells, and proper entries in the registry books. Clothing is supplied to the poor prisoners, but by contract, of bad materials; almost all the materials for clothing should be manufactured in the gaol, and the clothing made by the prisoners—the making and repairing of which would afford a fine scope for useful employment, and more useful instruction in trades, to which there is scarcely any attention paid. However, I have every hope that from the great anxiety shown by the Local Inspector to attend to the suggestions I felt it my duty to offer, a system of gradual improvement will be introduced over the entire establishment upon sound principles of reformatory discipline. Other statistical information will be given in the Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.—Ballinamor and Manorhamilton.

Manorhamilton is attached to the court house. I found alterations in progress, but the male prison, entirely new, was, when I visited it, about being constructed upon so unsafe and unprisonlike a plan, that I suggested to the contractor the imprudence of finishing it as proposed, to which he fully assented, and assured me he would await any further instructions he might receive from the proper authorities. I pointed out my objections to the County Surveyor, who, also seeing their force, promised to have the defects corrected, and which I have since been informed by the Local Inspector will be attended to. All these inconveniences and delays would have been avoided, had the provisions of the Prisons Act been attended to, clearly pointed out and imperatively directed in the 20th section, and to which I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, the latter being constituted a Board over all the prisons within the county.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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NORTH DISTRICT.

LONDONDERRY GAOL.

Londonderry Gaol. Visited Jan. 7, 1847.

I INSPECTED this gaol on the 7th January, 1847, and was highly gratified with all I saw; order, cleanliness, and strict discipline, is everywhere conspicuous. The gaol has been built within the last 20 years, and is placed at the rear of the old one, which is still continued, and turned to useful purposes. The plan of gaols built at that period has been that of a crescent, the interior containing the doors and windows looking into yards, well divided for classes to take exercise and break stones in, converging to a centre in which is placed the Governor's house, Board room, &c., with a balcony all round, from which a perfect supervision of all the yards is obtained. The distance between the old gaol and the Governor's house is such as to admit of two large buildings on either side, in one of which debtors are confined, the other for hard labour class; between these two buildings and the radiating yards, sheds have been erected, 37 in number, for day work—such as stone-breaking and bone crushing; these sheds have lately been doubled in front, with doors and windows in the roof, and are most superior and comfortable work-shops, of such ample size, that by merely introducing a flue through them, they may be made admirable work rooms for all purposes of carrying on the separate system, without incurring the expense of fitting up the cells in the prison with hot air, ventilating flues, gas light, and water-closets in each. The excellent and energetic Local Inspector at once entered into my views upon the subject of a more general and extensive system of instruction in useful trades—such as tailoring and shoemaking, in particular; and having such superior accommodation, I am sure these important objects will be attended to. The Governor, whose activity and intelligence is to be seen in the management throughout the whole of the gaol, will, I feel convinced, when means are placed at his disposal, gladly embrace the opportunity of bringing his prison into the most approved system of reformatory discipline.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	2	Felons untried,	17
Pauper do.,	5	Misdemeanants untried,	2
Under sentence of transportation,	6	Soldiers convicted,	10
Felons convicted,	12	Summary convicted,	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	9		—71

Females.

Under rule of transportation,	3	Drunkard,	1
Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	Felons untried,	4—16

Total in gaol, ... 87

In Hospital.

Males, ... 3

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	618	Females,	458

Total, ... 1,076

Recommitments.

Males,	20	Females,	33

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	77	Females,	30

Accommodation.—Males.

Master debtors, Single bed rooms,	2	Crimals, Punishment cells,	10
„ Rooms with beds,	6	„ Day-rooms,	19
„ Day-room,	1	„ Yards with privies,	13
„ Large yard with bath and privy,	1	Pauper debtors, Rooms, 6 beds,	2
Criminals, Single cells,	140	„ Day-room,	1
		„ Yards with privies,	2

Females.

Room, 3 beds for mistress debtors,	1	Criminals, Rooms for drunkards,	1
„ 3 beds for pauper debtors,	1	„ Yard for do.,	1
Criminals, Single cells,	11	„ Day-rooms,	3
„ Solitary cells,	2	„ Yards with privies,	3
„ Rooms, 3 beds each,	6		

General Kitchen,	1	Laundry,	1
„ Chapel,	1	Baths,	15

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Hospital.

Wards for males,	2	Water-closets for females,	2
Day-room for males,	1	Day-room for do.,	1
Yard and water-closet for males,	1	Yard,	1
Wards for females,	2	Baths and privies,	7

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at stone and bone breaking, mostly at the latter, which is most profitable—some at trades, as they may happen to come into the prison, and at times some are instructed from the commencement.

The school department is conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, under a regular schoolmaster, who, after school hours, does duty as a turnkey. I found great progress in school instruction, 25 in one class, 26 in another, at reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The females are employed at knitting, sewing, spinning, laundry, some at making clothing for both males and females.

The female school is attended to by the Matron and assistant, and is admirably conducted.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb bread, 1 pint buttermilk. Supper—4 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and in summer 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The book of registry, &c., and accounts are very well kept. I have suggested a few additional ones. No pass-books are kept, but in my opinion a much better system is followed by that of cheque books, by which the original never leaves the prison, and a more perfect check is placed upon the receipts and expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alex. Skipton, M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0	Thomas Swan, 2nd Turnkey,	28	0	0
Francis Rogan, M.D., Surgeon,	94	0	0	Benjamin Wilson, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
Rev. C. Seymour, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1½	Robert Cusack, 4th do.,	22	0	0
Rev. Wm. M'Clure, Presbyterian do.,	46	3	1½	Thos. Craig, 5th do.,	20	0	0
Rev. H. Nugent, Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1½	Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0	Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Thomas Lecky, Deputy Governor,	45	0	0	Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
Charles J. O'Connor, Clerk, &c.,	30	0	0	William Kincade, Barber,	4	15	0
James Hannan, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0				
John Adams, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0		749	4	4½

Officers on gaol allowance.

Governor, Deputy Governor, Matron, Clerk, Schoolmaster, 5 male Turnkeys, female Turnkeys, and Hospital Nurse.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	155	Presbyterian Chaplain,	185
Surgeon,	130	Roman Catholic do.,	94
Protestant Chaplain,	157		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are well separated; in each there is an attendant. There are 7 baths for respective uses, and the entire department I found most complete, clean, and in the most creditable order. Medicines are supplied by an Apothecary, according to prescription of the Medical Officer, at a very moderate expense.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

Strange to say, there were no lunatics in the gaol when I inspected it, but the accommodation for both sexes is ample and well arranged.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	William H. Ashe, esq.	John Dysart, esq.
Sir Robert A. Ferguson, bart., M.P.	George Knox, esq.	Marcus M'Causland, esq.
Sir Robert Bateson, bart.	William Green, esq.	Henry Nicholson, esq.
Thomas Scott, esq.	Anthony Babington, esq.	John M'Clure, esq.

The Board meet the second Monday in each month, and whenever required.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have little here to add to what I have already said respecting this gaol. The strict discipline, and manner in which matters are conducted, reflects the greatest credit upon the Governor and his sub-officers. The Governor knows how to command, and all seem to be aware that orders must be obeyed. I have recommended that the beds should be supplied with sheets, which not only tend to cleanliness, but materially save the wear and tear of blankets by repeated washing—and I hope soon to see sheeting, towelling, and all such articles manufactured in the gaol.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

Londonderry Gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Coleraine, Newtownlimavady, and *Magherafelt.* The Local Inspector, Doctor Skipton, with his untiring attention to every thing connected with the good order of the prisons in this county, visits each at certain periods, and reports most favourably of all. Severe illness prevented my visiting the two latter, but I spent some time at Coleraine, and minutely inspected it, in order to be able to report upon an application forwarded to Government by the Local Magistrates, and referred to me as to its fitness to be made a district bridewell; the result of which has been, that without considerable alterations and additions, I do not think there is nearly sufficient accommodation, although I am of opinion that if such additions were made, considering the great distance from the county town, and its large population, and important position, many great advantages and benefits would be derived by making it a district bridewell.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol. Visited Oct. 27, 1846.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD GAOL.

ON the 27th October I inspected this gaol, and was much pleased with the state I found it in. I was accompanied by the excellent Local Inspector, Chaplain, and other officers, and feel much indebted to them for their kindness and attention. The system of discipline, its cleanliness, and good order, are in themselves sufficient evidences of the unremitting and zealous exertions of the Governor, a most superior and efficient officer. The manner in which his books and accounts are kept, are peculiarly indicative of a former active military life, bringing with him into his present arduous situation all the best principles of military system and regularity. Accustomed to command, all under him soon learn their duty, and quickly find out, that duty must be properly performed; such is to be seen all over this establishment. Nor can I pass over in silence his kind and humane treatment of the prisoners, particularly that miserable, wretched class, *Lunatics,* whose deplorable condition is rendered as comfortable as the circumstances of a gaol can admit of. The erection of this gaol is of recent date, placed in an airy healthful situation, quite out of the town, with a handsome front, and all within executed in a superior manner, strict attention having been paid to security and ventilation. The few requirements necessary to make Longford Gaol what it should be, will be found under "General Observations."

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Soldiers tried,	1
Felons convicted,	8	Do. deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	7	Summary convicted,	8
Felons untried,	9	Lunatic,	1—39

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Summary convicted,	4
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Lunatics,	4—17
Felon untried,	1		
Misdemeanants untried,	2	Total,	56
Drunkard,	1		

In hospital, two females, ... 2

Commitments during year.

Males,	597	Females,	112

Recommitments.

Males,	51	Females,	6

Accommodation.

Single cells,	63	Day-rooms for female criminals,	2
Solitary or punishment cells,	6	Yards for do.,	2
Rooms for master debtors,	6	Rooms with beds for female criminals,	5
Do. for pauper do. with beds,	2	Treadwheel and yard,	1
Day-rooms for male criminals,	6	Rooms for turnkeys,	5
Yards for do.,	6	Do. for female do.,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males, water-closet in each,	3	Ward for females with water-closet,	1
Day-room for males,	1	Day room for females,	1
Yard and privy,	1	Yard with privy,	1
Bath for males,	1	Store rooms for clothing, books, provision, &c.	

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Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males at stone-breaking, prison duties, weaving and winding, all the linen used in the prison for shirting, sheeting, towelling, and for female dresses and uses, is manufactured by the prisoners; as also, sacking, towelling, and linen, which is sold at considerable profit.

There has been lately erected a large building, in the under part of which there is a fine well-arranged schoolroom, besides a commodious carpenter's shop, and over head are placed a great many looms, in all of which the prisoners are instructed and much work done. There has also been built a large double shed with fronts, doors, and windows, divided into 16 compartments for males to break stones and bones in, and so constructed that separation is perfect; this work has been done entirely by the prisoners, at a small comparative expense, and that taken from a balance in hands, after finishing the workshops before alluded to. One of the turnkeys instructs in carpenter's work, and the clerk in weaving. A treadmill is also in use.

The females are employed in the usual works of carding and spinning, sewing, knitting, washing, and prison duties. A laundry is much wanted, and the Governor has selected a very excellent situation in which to place one, which I am certain will soon be done. The starch manufactory has been suspended, owing to the failure of the potato crop.

School instruction is well conducted in the new schoolroom; benches are so placed close to the walls that the prisoners cannot look at each other, and the national system of education is well carried out.

The females are carefully attended to by the Matron at the appointed hours, and the prisoners appear much improved.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1½ lb. bread, and 1 pint buttermilk. 12 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk given for dinner alternate days.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I have already mentioned this subject, when speaking of the Governor. Every thing likely to place a wholesome check upon receipts, issues, and expenditure is carefully attended to. Pass books regular and systematic. Prison rules hung up all over the prison, and dietary tables in their proper places. Bye-laws have not as yet received the sanction of the proper authorities, but will soon be compiled, printed, and given to the sub-officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain Walker, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	James Spallen, 2nd Turnkey,	35	0	0
Rev. R. J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	William Cook, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
Rev. T. Kennedy, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6	John Mulligan, 4th do. & Carptr.,	30	0	0
Rev. Patrick Duffy, R. C. do.,	36	18	6	Edward Kenny, 5th do.,	30	0	0
Hugh M'Fadden, esq., Governor,	200	0	0	R. M'Nally, 6th do., & Messenger,	18	0	0
Mr. George Hyde, Apothecary,	25	0	0	H. Robinson, Schoolmaster & Clerk,	30	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Cane, Matron,	40	0	0	Mrs Mary Taylor, Assistant Matron,	15	0	0
James Chambers, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0		673	15	6

None of the Officers receive gaol allowance.

Number of visits paid by Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	94	Presbyterian Chaplain,	98
Surgeon,	167	Roman Catholic do.,	144
Protestant Chaplain,	161		

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is good, well ventilated, and kept clean, and the separation of sexes properly arranged. Medicines are supplied by contract, the Apothecary receiving £25 per annum as a salary. Pass prescription books are well kept, which, when entered by the Surgeon, are sent to the Apothecary, who attends twice a week, and oftener when necessary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I have already referred to this subject, and have expressed my satisfaction at the kind and compassionate manner in which these poor defenceless creatures are treated.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence

Richard M. Fox, esq.	Francis B. Edgeworth, esq.	William Ledwith, esq.
William Lewis, esq.	John Crawford, esq.	James Bach, esq.
Samuel Blackall, esq.	Samuel Crawford, esq.	George Evans, esq.
Henry Martin, esq.	Robert Conry, esq.	Ambrose Bole, esq.

The Board meet once a month.

General Observations.

General observations.

I have before stated, that there are some matters connected with this gaol which require observation. In the first place, a laundry is much wanted, the advantages of which are too evident to require comment, and I am sure the Grand Jury, who have hitherto shown such liberality in making the prison what I have found it, will not hesitate to forward the suggestion of the Governor. I would also strongly recommend the substituting iron bedsteads instead of

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

the present wooden ones, which are too liable to hold insects of the worst description, and must, from the openness of the slats, cause great wear and tear of bedding, and render the beds most uncomfortable to the sleepers. I would further beg to impress upon the Board of Superintendence and Grand Jury, the absolute necessity of providing clothing for the poor prisoners. The law is, in my opinion, imperative on this subject, and surely justice to the prisoners would call for it, when we remember that all the profitable work carried on in the gaol is performed by poor creatures wearing out their own clothes, so that when released from imprisonment they are nearly naked. I would therefore request the Board, the Local Inspector, and Grand Jury attentively to consider the stringent provisions contained in the 78th and 87th sections of the Prison Act, and also the 24th rule of the 109th section, which clearly point out the legal right all poor prisoners have to prison clothing, and the duty imposed upon the Inspector-General to order a supply of all such deficiencies as at their annual inspection may be found necessary. The rules set out in the 109th section, are directed to be hung up in conspicuous places in every gaol, &c., as in them prisoners have an opportunity of ascertaining their rights. Upon the score of cleanliness it is well worth attending to, and surely the profits upon works earned by them could not be more benevolently applied. It has also been found very conducive to good prison discipline, the placing a uniform clothing upon the male sub-officers; it adds much to the appearance of a prison, and has been found useful by distinguishing the officers from prisoners.

In conclusion, I have now only to revert to the subject of extending the instruction in trades to the two most useful branches of tailoring and shoemaking; these are easily brought into operation, and will be found most beneficial when prison clothing is supplied, as well as opening a wide field for instilling industrious habits into the minds of the heretofore ignorant and idle inmates of a gaol.

No bridewell in this county.

The Appendix will furnish other statistical information.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk. Visited Sept. 11, 1846.

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.

I VISITED this gaol on the 11th September, 1846, and was much pleased with the state in which I found it, although the circumstances attending at are very disheartening. Nothing can be more objectionable than the situation of this gaol; it is an instance of the antiquated system of endeavouring to improve upon an old building. It stands in the middle of the town, fronting the street without any separation whatever, the pathway of the street passing under the windows of the prison; this portion of the gaol is part of the old building—the ground floor occupied by females, the upper by males and debtors; a free and uninterrupted intercourse can be carried on by those confined in the upper ranges with persons in the street, and from the lower any noise in the prison can be heard outside. Instances have been known of debtors actually conversing with persons in the opposite houses across the street. There is no room for female mistress debtors. There are but three sleeping rooms for females, in which all characters, drunkards, prostitutes, felons, lunatics, and criminals of all sorts, are mixed up together, and with these, female debtors. The Governor, Local Inspector, and Board of Superintendence, all of whom have paid unceasing attention to the management of this gaol, cannot better this wretched state of things, nor can the Governor, whose zeal and attention to his various duties are manifest, establish any proper system of classification. In the other parts of this gaol, the want of proper accommodation is so great that cooking is carried on in the day-rooms. The Governor complains, and justly so, of want of store rooms; and so many are the obstacles in the way of making this county prison what it should be, that I have only to mention, so apparent are its imperfections that a committee has been appointed by the Grand Jury to consider and report upon the propriety of erecting a new gaol outside of the town, and in March last my colleague, Captain Johnson, was sent to Dundalk, by order of Government, to confer with the committee upon the subject, and I have every reason to hope that his report, coinciding so fully with the opinions of the committee, will lead to the building of a new prison, for under no circumstances could the present one be improved. The drainage is most imperfect, and from its low, confined situation never can be bettered. The outer walls of the prison have been built on the verge of the prison property, and private stores are erected so close that only a few inches intervene, and stand as high as the prison walls—at another point a hay rick is formed close to the walls; in fact, such is the locality and state of this gaol that I consider it quite insecure, unfitted for its objects, and that a new gaol is absolutely necessary.

State of the Gaol.

State of the Gaol.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Drunkard,	1
Felons convicted,	11	Committed summarily,	5
Misdemeanants do.,	3	Lunatics,	4
Felons untried,	6		—36
Misdemeanants do.,	2		

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

Females.

Felons convicted,	7	Lunatics,	2
Misdemeanants do.,	2		—17
Felons untried,	5		
Committed summary,	1	Total prisoners,	53

Of this number there were four under rule of transportation, who are shortly to be removed to Dublin.

Accommodation

Accommodation.

Single cells,	35	Day-room for pauper debtors,	1
Rooms with beds,	9	Do. female pauper do.,	1
Rooms for debtors: for master debtors, 3; male pauper do., 2; female mistress do., 1,	6	Do. male criminals,	4
		Do. female do.,	1

Hospitals—2 divided.

Rooms with water-closets for males,	2	Baths for general use,	2
Do. do. for females,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed in making cocoa nut mats, in which they are instructed by one of the sub officers, who was sent to Smithfield Convict Prison to learn the business, and considerable progress has been made in this branch of instruction; they are also employed breaking stones, and at the treadwheel, which, when there are a sufficient number, is used to raise water to a supply tank, but there is now a forcing pump at which the prisoners, in smaller numbers, are placed when necessary.

The males are instructed in school education by the Clerk, who is also a Turnkey.

The females are instructed in a school by the Matron, but owing to the crowded state of the female department, with all her best exertions she cannot establish a proper system.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. of oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk.
Dinner—1 lb. white bread and 1 pint buttermilk.

The males who show an anxiety to work, and are well conducted otherwise, are allowed half a pound of bread and one naggin of new milk for supper, paid out of work account.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I have carefully examined all the books and accounts, and have found them particularly well kept, with the strictest checks upon the receipt and issue of provisions and stores. There are no pass-books in use, but regular cheque books, which, perhaps, is a better plan, and certainly nothing can be more satisfactory. The Clerk keeps a well arranged school book.

Officers.

Officers.

Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	£50	0	0	Thomas Woods, Turnkey,	£30	0	0
Same, as Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6	Robert Harret, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Beatty, Dissenting do.,	36	18	6	Joseph Cotter, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Cayne, R. Catholic do.,	36	18	6	Walter Culley, do.,	30	0	0
E. G. Brunker, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—		Mary Anne Mangin, Matron,	30	0	0
Mr. Samuel Parks, Apothecary,	15	0	0	Henry Sloane, Schoolmr. & Turnkey,	30	0	0
Francis Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6				
Thomas M'Kenna, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0		572	11	0

No gaol allowance of rations to Officers. Each Turnkey is supplied yearly with a full suit of prison uniform, and Matron receives in lieu of clothing £2 annually.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	329	Presbyterian Chaplain,	175
Surgeon,	130	Roman Catholic do.,	224
		Apothecary,	148

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital accommodation is given under head of "Accommodation."

A surgery is established in the gaol, where all medicines are provided by contract, and compounded upon prescription of Surgeon by the Apothecary.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This distressing and embarrassing subject will appear fully commented upon in our joint Report as Inspectors-General of Prisons to Parliament.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Rodan.	Montesque Bellew, esq., M.P.	James Tipping, esq.
Viscount Jocelyn.	Lewis Upton, esq.	John Townley, esq.
Sir A. E. Bellingham, bart.	John James Bigger, esq.	William Kilpatrick, esq.
Thomas Fortescue, esq.	Graham Johnston, esq.	James Coleman, esq.

The Board meet every three months, and before and after each Assizes. One of the Board visits the gaol once a month, and reports to the Board at their next meeting.

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North District.

County of Louth Gaol, at Dundalk.

Committals.

Committals during the past year.

Males,	363	Females,	145

Recommittals.

Males,	12	Females,	6

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past Year.

Males,	55	Females,	25

Average.

Males,	34	Females,	18

Observations.

Observations.

Having already commented upon the insufficient state of this gaol, and the intention of the Grand Jury to erect a new one on an advantageous site, already selected, I have only, in conclusion, to say, that in the Appendix will be given the expenditure, trades' accounts, and other statistics which cannot be furnished until the end of the current year.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ardee.—I visited this bridewell, and found it in very good order. Books regular and well kept.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol. Visited Sept. 9, 1846, and Jan. 20, 1847.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

I visited this gaol on the 9th September, 1846, when, after a minute inspection, accompanied by the Local Inspector, the Rev. Mr. Cavenagh, and the Governor, finding all matters in so unprisonlike a state, and the discipline, management, books, clothing, instruction, and every thing in so very unsatisfactory a condition, that, after pointing out all these defects, I left the prison intimating that I would again visit it before making my report, in the hopes that I should find a different state of things upon my return, which, I am sorry to say, has not been the case; for upon again inspecting it this day, the 20th of January, 1847, having previously given notice of such my intention, I found no improvement had taken place; nor can I conceive how it could, when I find that, except on the 26th December last, when some provision contract business was absolutely necessary to be done, a meeting of the Board of Superintendence was held not in the gaol but at the town hall, no other meeting of the Board had been held since the month of November, 1845. No clothing is supplied to the prisoners—I understand that the Local Inspector has supplied some in one or two instances; but what I found this day was truly disgraceful, none of the miserable prisoners had any prison clothing, two were literally naked, and, as an excuse, I was told that their shirts were washing; be that as it may, their apologies for jackets were absolutely so broken that more of their naked persons was to be seen than clothing. There is but one hospital for *males* and *females*, without a particle of furniture save two bedsteads, but no bedding whatever, neither table or places to sit upon. There was one female in it, who supports herself. In the female department there were 8 prisoners, all in one day-room, and all sleep in one room; tried and untried, prostitutes, &c., all mixed together, without attempt at classification; and as to instruction, no such thing is heard of: this is also the case with males. The entire establishment, if it deserves such a name, is if any thing worse than when I visited in the month of September last, since when the Local Inspector has been furnished with our circular letter of the 15th ult., forwarding the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, as to the imperative duties of the Local Inspector and Board of Superintendence with respect to the supplying of clothing and other necessaries to poor prisoners, and I trust that at the next assizes the going Judge will, pursuant to the provisions of the 132nd section of the Prisons Act, issue such orders as will correct this bad state of things.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation

Males.

Master debtors,	2	Felons untried,	1
Pauper do.,	6	Do. further examination,	3
Under sentence of transportation,	1		
Felons convicted,	5		18

Females.

Mistress debtor,	1	Summary convicted,	1
Felons convicted,	4		
Do. untried,	2		8

Total in gaol, ... 26

In Hospital.

Female, ... 1

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Number of Committals during past year.

Males,	38	Females,	24

Recommitments.

Males,	2	Females,	2

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	27	Females,	12

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	16	Day-room for debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Yard for ditto,	1
Day-rooms,	3	General kitchen,	1
Yards with privies,	3	Chapel,	1
Rooms for debtors,	2		

Females.

Room, 6 beds, for all criminal and pauper debtors,	1	Yard and privy,	1
Day-room for ditto,	1	Mistress debtor (occupying a room intended for crown witnesses),	1

Hospital.

1 Ward for all males and females, with 2 bedsteads, but no bedding whatever.
1 Yard and privy.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are sometimes employed stone-breaking, cooking, and cleaning the gaol.
No treadwheel.
No school, and no instruction in trades.
The females—washing and cleaning the gaol. No instruction or schools.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint new milk for breakfast. One lb. brown wheaten bread, and 1 pint of buttermilk for dinner.
The prisoners take their meals in day-rooms.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Governor,	80	0	0	2nd Turnkey,	20	0	0
Local Inspector,	18	0	0	Matron,	6	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0				
Roman Catholic ditto,	30	0	0		204	0	0
1st Turnkey,	20	0	0				

Officers on Gaol Allowance.
The two Turnkeys and Matron.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	121	Protestant Chaplain,	206
Surgeon,	100	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	129

No Presbyterian Chaplain.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These I have examined; they are not kept in the regular manner such important documents should be, but having pointed out my objections, I hope a better system will be followed up hereafter.

Hospital.

Hospital.

I have already said so much upon this subject, that I need not here offer further comment.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 2 in this gaol when I first inspected it, but they have been fortunately removed.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

James Mathews, esq., Mayor.	H. B. Coddington, esq., J.P.	Patrick Boylan, esq.
Thomas Carty, esq., J.P.	Patrick Tiernan, esq.	Patrick Behan, esq.
H. B. Fairtlough, esq., J.P.	John Morton, esq.	John Magee, esq.
Francis Donagh, esq., J.P.		

The Board met on the 25th November, 1845, and on the 28th December, 1846.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

Having in the commencement expressed my opinion upon the state of this gaol, little more remains to be said, except to hope that steps may immediately be taken by the proper authorities to remodel the whole of this wretched thing called a gaol. unless it may be found more expedient to place it upon the footing of a district bridewell, which I think it should be, when I look into the accommodation, as well as the number of commitments during the past year, amounting only to 62 prisoners, male and female. The Governor, I understand, has held the situation for many years, and is reported to have been a very zealous and efficient officer. He is now, I regret to say, in bad health, and really worn out in the service; surely he should get a suitable retirement, and an active, intelligent person be placed in his stead, without which, seeing the very limited number of officers, there can be no hope of amendment. The first Turnkey would, I am sure, from what I have witnessed, under an efficient head, be a most useful officer. I now conclude with this one observation, that it would be much better to close this gaol altogether, unless immediate and decisive remedies are applied.

EDWARD COTTINGHAM, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar. Visited Oct.17, 1846.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.

I VISITED this gaol on the 17th October, and was truly gratified at its neat and cleanly appearance outside, which proved a true index to that which I found all over the establishment within the prison. I carefully examined the prisoners, and heard no complaints. Two assistants have been provided to take care of the lunatics, male and female, and the prisoners take their meals in their cells. I have here mentioned these subjects, in consequence of the strong observations made upon them by my predecessor, Doctor White, whose recommendations, I am glad to say, have been attended to so far; but with respect to prison clothing, the want is still most apparent, and forms one of the few defects in this otherwise well managed prison. It would also be very conducive to proper prison arrangements, were the sub-officers supplied with a uniform dress. All these improvements I have pressed upon the Board of Superintendence, convinced, that when the present heavy burdens which press upon the county, under the sad infliction with which Providence has visited the kingdom, are lightened, their attention will be directed to them, as also to the very important subject of prison instruction in trades, which is not carried on to the extent the accommodation of the prison affords, and forms so striking a contrast to the well-arranged and creditable state in which the school department is conducted, and to which I shall hereafter refer.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	1	Soldiers tried,	6
Pauper do.,	5	Deserters,	4
Felons convicted,	30	Under revenue laws,	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	53	Summarily convicted,	14
Felons untried,	7	Lunatics,	16—152
Misdemeanants untried,	10		

Females.

Pauper debtors,	2	Summarily convicted,	6
Felons convicted,	2	Lunatics,	15— 48
Misdemeanants convicted,	12		
Felon untried,	1	Total of males and females,	200
Misdemeanants,	10		

In Hospital.

Males, 5 | Females, 4 | Total, 9

Single cells,	128	Day-rooms for female criminals,	3
Cells, with 3 beds in each,	20	Rooms or cells for drunkards, with beds,	2
Solitary cells,	6	Baths attached to classes,	7
Rooms for master debtors,	10	Kitchen,	1
Do. mistress do.,	1	Room for issue of provisions,	1
Day-room for male pauper debtors who sleep in cells,	1	Laundry,	1
Day-rooms for male criminals,	7	Chapel, well divided,	1
		Yards for all classes,	11

Male Hospital.

Wards, with 4 beds in each,	2	Bath,	1
Yard,	1	Water-closet,	1

Female Hospital.

Same accommodation as in male, well separated and ventilated.

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Commitments during past year.

Males,	920	Females,	270

Recommittals.

Males,	26	Females,	30

Greatest number in Gaol at one time.

Males,	175	Females,	61

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at shoemaking, weaving, stone-breaking, white-washing, painting, and other necessary works in the gaol. The treadwheel is also used for hard labour classes.

The females are employed knitting, spinning, washing, repairing bedding, making and repairing their own clothes, &c.

There were 60 males at school when I inspected this class, and I have the greatest pleasure in being able to say, that nothing in this well-conducted prison struck me more forcibly than the truly benevolent attention paid to this important branch of prison discipline. I examined many of the prisoners, old and young, and found such proficiency, ascertaining the dates of commencement, that I was fully convinced this was not the work of a day, but continuously attended to, and from which I drew the conclusion, that the zealous Governor, aided by the Local Inspector and Board of Superintendence, will soon introduce such a system of reformatory discipline into this gaol, as will make the prisoners who enter it, sunk in their own estimation and degraded in the eyes of the world, prepared to leave it new creatures, with new minds, having tasted the advantages of instruction, anxious for an opportunity of exhibiting to their fellow-man the means they have obtained of becoming useful members of society in their several spheres of life. A very superior turnkey acts as schoolmaster.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In the female department I also found schools established, little inferior to the males, considering the many works women can be employed in, but all tending to moral and religious improvement, with due regard to prison reformatory discipline.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. of stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. of bread, and 1 pint sweetmilk. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and I found all the several utensils kept in the cleanest and most perfect order.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I have most minutely examined all the books and accounts; they are founded upon sound and judicious principles, and the mode of delivery of provisions by contractors establishes a useful check upon the expenditure. I have recommended that each bridewell in this county should be supplied with a book in which Magistrates, Assistant Barristers, and other persons visiting them can make entries, the want of which I have found universal, and certainly a great defect. I have also recommended that bye-laws should be prepared, which, after receiving the sanction of the proper authorities, are to be placed in the hands of all the sub-officers.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. James Hamilton, Local Inspector,	75	0	0	Richard Elwood, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Rev. H. Paisley, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0	Robert Mathers, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. John Hamilton, Presbyterian do.,	37	13	10	John Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
Rev. R. Gibbon, Roman Catholic do.,	37	10	0	Thomas Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Dillon, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—		Patrick Hughes, do.,	30	0	0
Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0	Mrs. Kendillon, Matron,	40	0	0
Thomas Galloghy, Governor,	305	0	0	Mrs. Hughes, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Greer Hughes, Clerk,	40	0	0	Miss Hughes, over Lunatics,	10	0	0
Richard Dunbar, Gate Porter,	40	0	0	Mrs. Cunniff, Nurse-tender,	20	0	0
Thomas Herraughty, Turnkey,	40	0	0	Patrick Cunniff, Hospital Porter,	10	0	0
Francis Carson, do.,	30	0	0				
Patrick M'Enroe, do.,	30	0	0		1,052	13	10

All the sub-officers receive prison allowance.

Visits paid by Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	119	Presbyterian Chaplain,	166
Surgeon and Apothecary,	345	Roman Catholic do.,	97
Protestant Chaplain,	53		

Hospital.

Hospital.

I have already alluded to the very excellent state in which I found this department, which was most satisfactory and well conducted.

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North District.

County of Mayo Gaol, at Castlebar.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

With this most perplexing and distressing branch of prison management I was much pleased on my inspection. I have no where seen more benevolent attention paid to this class of prisoners. Assistants, both male and female, have been called in, and every thing done that kindness and humanity could dictate, to render their miserable condition as comfortable as circumstances could admit of.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	George Ormsby, esq.	George Vaughan Jackson, esq.
Sir Richard O'Donnell, bart.	Courtney Kenny, esq.	H. W. Knox, esq.
Thomas V. Clendening, esq.	H. J. H. Browne, esq.	John C. Larminie, esq.
George Clendening, esq.	Peter Bourke, esq.	Edward Deane, esq.

The Board meet regularly once a month, but Lord Lucan and other members visit almost daily, and are unremitting in their attention to everything calculated to render the gaol most efficient for all its purposes.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have little here to add to what I have already stated with respect to Castlebar Gaol, except to bear testimony to the zeal and exertion of the Governor, Mr. Galloghy, in the management and arrangement of this establishment. His sub-officers appear to be well selected, exhibiting a careful anxiety to perform their various duties, and I have every hope of soon seeing this gaol placed upon the best system of reformatory discipline. Statistical information will be found in the Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.

Ballinrobe requires some repairs, of which I gave a memorandum to the Governor of the county gaol. The books are fairly kept.

Westport.

Westport is kept clean and in good order; the books are well arranged, and the separation of sexes secured, but the keeper, apparently a good officer, does not live in the prison, which I think very objectionable. A wall is absolutely necessary to be built at a sufficient space between the windows and street, so as to prevent intercourse from without with those confined within the prison.

Ballina.

Ballina, a very good bridewell, extremely clean, in excellent order, the keeper a good officer and keeps his books very regular.

Belmullet.

Belmullet is reported to me by the Governor of Castlebar Gaol to be damp and inconvenient. A domestic affliction prevented my visiting this bridewell, which I propose doing before the end of the year. The Governor of the county gaol inspects quarterly all the bridewells, a very good system, particularly when it is recollected that there are no regular paid Local Inspectors to attend to those prisons.

I have recommended that a book for visitors should be supplied to each bridewell, pursuant to the 62nd section of the Prisons' Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim. Visited Sept. 12, 1846.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

I visited this gaol on the 12th September, 1846, where I had the pleasure of meeting the Board of Superintendence, Local Inspector, Chaplains, Surgeon, and Apothecary, from all of whom I received every attention and information. I minutely inspected the books and accounts, and every part of the prison. It is a building only a few years constructed, its outward appearance strikingly good, and the interior exhibiting the soundest principles of prison architecture, affording great accommodation with due regard to good air in the yards, and perfect ventilation within. The clean and complete order in which I found every part of the establishment is attributable to the zealous exertions of the Governor, a most efficient officer, aided by the unceasing attention of the Local Inspector, and, I should add, the great interest taken by the Board of Superintendence in the affairs of the prison.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Pauper debtors,	4	Soldier, deserter,	1
Felons convicted,	9	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted.	9	Drunkard,	1
Felons untried,	3	Lunatics,	9
Soldier tried,	1		—42

Females.

Felons convicted,	4	Lunatics,	8
Felons untried,	5		—18
Misdemeanant untried,	1		

Total in gaol, ... 60

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North District.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

In Hospital.

Male, ... 1

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	256	Females,	96

Recommitments.

Males,	9	Females,	11

Greatest number confined at one time during past year.

Males,	63	Females,	24

Accommodation.

Single cells,	100	Kitchens,	2
Large cells for males,	12	Laundry,	1
Ditto, ditto, females,	4	Chapel, well divided to prevent intercourse,	1
Solitary cells with yards to each, in a building detached from the gaol,	4	Rooms for master debtors,	7
Yards,	16	Do., pauper do.,	6
Day-rooms,	10	The latter sleep in cells.	

Hospital.

Wards for males,	2	Yard for males,	1
Do., females,	2	Do., females,	1

Baths and water-closets.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed at tailoring, shoemaking, weaving and winding, carpentering, smith's work, and stone-breaking.

The females at carding and spinning woollen yarn, sewing, knitting, and laundry.

The schools, male and female, are remarkably well conducted; for the males there is a regular schoolmaster, who appears to attend carefully to the improvement of the prisoners. The Matron is equally attentive to the females, and I must say that the cleanly and orderly appearance of the women busily engaged in industrious pursuits reflects great credit on this department.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Eight ozs. oatmeal stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk for breakfast. One lb. of bread and 1 pint of buttermilk for dinner.

Bread is now used for dinner instead of potatoes, and I have strongly recommended that 1 pint of new milk should be issued for dinner instead of buttermilk, as directed by the Prisons Act, and I am sure that the Grand Jury will see the propriety of the recommendation, particularly as a change has, of necessity, been made from potatoes to bread, and the issue of buttermilk alone has never been sanctioned by the proper authorities.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registry is kept in five distinct books, and all the books necessary to carry on a proper system of prison management are provided and kept in a most satisfactory manner; pass-books and checks upon the receipt and issue of provisions and stores, are judiciously arranged. Prison rules, as directed by law, are hung up in the proper places in the gaol, and each sub-officer is furnished with a copy of the bye-laws.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Jas. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	60	0	0	John Rice, 4th Turnkey,	32	10	0
Same, as Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edward Kellett, 5th do.,	25	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0	William Savage, Watchman,	24	0	0
Henry Clifford, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0	George Mooney, Clerk to the Board of Superintendence,	10	0	0
Thomas Wallace, Apothecary,	66	18	6	Same, as Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
William Smart, Governor,	276	18	6	Julia Hopwood, Matron,	40	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, Clerk and Storekeeper,	60	0	0	Mary Bentley, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
William Mooney, Gate Porter,	40	0	0				
John English, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0				
Adam Boyd, 2nd do.,	35	0	0				
Richard Tyrrell, 3rd do.,	32	10	0		953	17	0

The officers receive no gaol allowance except fuel.

Number of Visits paid by extern Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	212	Protestant Chaplain,	212
Surgeon,	169	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	214

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North District.

County of Meath Gaol, at Trim.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Both male and female hospitals are in one building, quite detached from the prison, but within the walls, in an airy, well-circumstanced place, having two yards. The separation between the male and female portions is so well arranged that no intercourse can possibly take place; it consists of two large wards for males, and two for females, a kitchen and apartments for the nurse matron, water-closets and baths, all kept in the cleanest and most satisfactory manner, superior to any other I have as yet seen.

The Apothecary receives a fixed salary of £66 18*s.* 6*d.*, for which he supplies medicines and attends regularly. There was but one patient in hospital when I inspected.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I found 9 male and 8 female lunatics, most of them idiots. They seemed quiet and easily managed, which appeared to me to be mainly attributable to the kind care and judicious arrangement by which this distressing and perplexing department is regulated.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Fingal.	Samuel Winter, esq.	John Young, esq.
Lord Dunsany.	Robert Fowler, esq.	Robert George Bomford, esq.
Rev. Richard Butler.	George Despard, esq.	Lambert Disney, esq.
John Thompson, esq.		

The Board meets regularly the second Thursday in every month. Individual members visit the gaol very often, and all are anxious to render it as complete as circumstances will admit of.

General observations.

General Observations.

The only observation I would here make, after what I have already said, is with regard to general instruction in useful trades, which could be carried on much more extensively than at present, having accommodation that could be easily turned to good account, such as (independent of excellent day-rooms) large cells at the end of each corridor, in which this important branch of sound reformatory improved prison discipline might be brought into operation, productive of the best effects not only upon the prisoners, but reproductive to the county, as the manufacturing within the walls of a prison the various articles of clothing, &c. required for its uses, and the profits upon the works disposed of outside, have in many instances relieved the expenses upon the county to a considerable extent.

The amount of expenditure and general statistics will appear in the Appendix.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan and *Kells* bridewells I inspected closely; both were clean and well attended to, and their books well and regularly kept. A visitors' book is required in each. The keepers appear good and efficient officers.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Monaghan Gaol. Visited Dec. 24, 1846.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

I inspected this gaol on 24th December, 1846. attended by the Local Inspector, Governor, and one or two members of the Board of Superintendence, as also by the local officers. I found every part of the gaol remarkably clean and in good order. The prisoners comfortably clad, and considerable advances made towards a general system of reformatory discipline, as will be seen throughout my Report. The excellent Local Inspector, who is also Protestant Chaplain, pays almost daily visits, and is untiring in his attention to his heavy responsibilities. The Governor, although not very long in his situation, exhibits an anxious zeal in the discharge of his duties, and appears to be well acquainted with the principles upon which a gaol should be conducted. The sub-officers are carefully selected as tradesmen qualified to instruct the prisoners in the various branches of industrious acquirements, and all the male sub-officers wear a distinguishing uniform dress. I must not pass over the very efficient Deputy Governor, Mr. Temple, whose active services and perfect knowledge of his business is to be seen in every part of the establishment, and has been reported to me in the most favourable manner by the Local Inspector and Governor.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	2	Misdemeanants untried,	6
Pauper do.,	11	Deserter,	1
Under rule of transportation,	1	Summarily convicted,	5
Felons convicted,	10	Lunatics,	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	1		
Felons untried,	22		63

Females.

Under rule of transportation,	1	Lunatic,	1
Felons convicted,	6		
Felons untried,	11		26
Misdemeanants untried,	4		
Summarily convicted,	3	Total in gaol,	89

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North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Number of Commitments during the year.

Males,	211	Females,	88	Total,	299

Recommitments.

Males,	21	Females,	7	Total,	28

Greatest number in Gaol at any one time during past year.

Males,	63	Females,	30	Total,	93

In Hospital.

Females (including women with infants), ... 9

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	50	Yard for males, with water-closet,	1
Solitary cells,	4	Rooms with beds for pauper debtors,	2
Day-rooms for criminals,	4	Day-room for pauper debtors,	1
Yards for do.,	4	Yard for do., and water-closet,	1
Yard for solitary cells,	1	Schoolroom,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	2	General kitchen,	1
Kitchen for do., with water-closet,	1	Chapel, well separated,	1

Females.

Single cells,	18	Laundry,	1
Solitary do.,	3	Yard for do.,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Baths for general use,	3
Yards with privies,	2		

Hospitals.

Wards for males,	3	Wards for females,	2
Day-room for do.,	1	Water-closet for do.,	1
Water-closets for do.,	3		

All officers well accommodated, stores for all provisions, fuel and clothing well arranged, a treadwheel used for forcing water, also a forcing pump to supply a tank with fresh water.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, and carpenters' work, from commencement, by the turnkeys, who have been judiciously chosen as tradesmen, and a well-arranged system of reformatory discipline is in progress, which promises well; they are also at proper times employed painting, whitewashing, and stone-breaking. The schoolmaster (a turnkey) is very attentive, school hours from 10 o'clock a.m. until 2 o'clock p.m., and the several turnkeys instruct their respective classes before breakfast

In the female department equal attention is paid to industrious instruction and schools by the Matron and her assistant.

Sheds for stone-breaking are erected, well adapted to the purpose, affording good shelter in bad weather, and properly separated.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. whole meal bread and 1 pint new milk. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The office department is conducted upon sound principles; registries regular, and all accounts kept in a most satisfactory manner. Pass-books and checks upon the expenditures well arranged, and the receipts and issues of provisions carefully guarded. The gate porter keeps a book in which all persons entering or leaving the prison are noted, with the hour of departure or entrance, as also the names and particulars of persons, either friends or professional, seeking to visit prisoners, together with such observations as the nature of each case may require.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Henry Maffett, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	James Gordon, 4th Turnkey,	26	0	0
J. S. M'Donald, esq., M.D., Physician,	73	16	10	Robert Mackey, 5th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. H. Maffett, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Arthurs, 6th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. John Blakely, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	Alex. Wray, 7th do.,	26	0	0
Rev. Patrick Bellew, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Jane Lindley, Matron,	24	16	0
Thomas L. Mayne, esq., Governor,	138	9	2	Anne Irwin, Assistant Matron,	16	8	0
John Temple, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0				
Robert Browne, 2nd do.,	35	0	0		635	16	2
Robert Crane, 3rd do.,	26	0	0				

None of the officers receive gaol allowance.

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North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	274	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	119
Surgeon,	211	Roman Catholic do.,	127
Protestant Chaplain,	274		

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

Are extremely well conducted, and great attention paid by the surgeon. Women with infants are kept in the hospital, separate from others, by which arrangement they can better receive such extra allowance for change of food as may be necessary, without creating jealousies amongst the other prisoners. I have recommended that a yard should be allocated for the use of the female hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

These wretched inmates of a prison are clad and attended to with praiseworthy care, and their deplorable condition rendered as comfortable as circumstances can admit of.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Edward Lucas.	R. B. Evatt, esq.	John Jackson, esq.
John Johnstone, esq.	James Hamilton, esq.	Joseph Whitsitt, esq.
A. G. Lewis, esq.	John Hatchell, esq.	Charles Cambie, esq.
Henry Mitchell, esq.	Edward Golding, esq.	George Morant, esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, and oftener when required.

General observations.

General Observations.

I have already entered pretty fully into the details of this prison, and therefore have few observations to offer, save that from what I have seen of the progressive advance towards the best system of reformatory discipline, I feel convinced that the County of Monaghan Gaol will soon rank amongst the best conducted prisons in Ireland.

For further statistical information see Appendix.

I beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to the state of two of the bridewells in this county. That of Ballybay is a disgrace to humanity, unfitted in every particular for the purpose intended, and indeed I would say, that in my humble opinion, if a proper lock-up was attached to the police barracks, it would be quite sufficient, in a place where no Quarter Sessions are held. The other bridewell I allude to, is that of Clones, which has been very lately opened for the reception of prisoners; it is placed behind the court house, in which the keeper's apartments are, but quite distinct and separate, without any communication save through an open space unprotected by walls. It is, I may truly say, situated in a yard so exposed, that persons from without can freely communicate with those within the prison, and the iron bars, placed in the windows for security, are so far asunder, that already an escape has been effected. The objections to its present position are obvious. Should a prisoner be taken ill during the night, he might die before the keeper could hear him, removed as he is at such a distance, without internal communication; or should he have occasion to visit the prison at night, there is nothing to prevent the evil-disposed attacking him and depriving him of his keys, and liberating all the prisoners.

It appears to me, that all these inconsistencies and inconveniences have arisen from the want of the parties undertaking such works not duly considering the stringent provisions of the Prisons Act, as contained in the 20th section; had such been attended to, it is quite impossible that such irregularities could have taken place. I have personally inquired into all the particulars connected with the death of a female in the bridewell of Carrickmacross, on the 2nd December ultimo. I have seen the notes taken by the foreman of the Coroner's Jury, and have examined some of the Jury as well as other witnesses, the result of which has been, that there is no blame to be attached to the keeper, Mr. Armstrong, but on the contrary, he treated the unfortunate creature with all the kindness and attention that humanity could dictate.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I have inspected *Castleblayney, Carrickmacross, Ballybay,* and *Clones* bridewells; the two former are extremely clean and well kept, the two latter I have already dwelt largely upon.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Roscommon Gaol.
Visited Oct. 13, 1846.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

I inspected this gaol on the 13th October, 1846, and found it clean; the accommodation for male prisoners is rather good, but for females extremely bad, all being intermixed together, criminals, debtors, and lunatics, without the least attempt at classification. The laundry is a miserable open shed in a yard, altogether unfitted for the purpose, and hot water is carried by the males to the female department, where it is received by the women—a system so utterly at variance with all principles of prison discipline, that I cannot too strongly condemn it. The accommodation for the turnkeys is very bad, they are obliged to sleep together in the guard-room at the entrance gate, no other room being for them; this could be obviated by building proper rooms in the yard attached to the entrance gate, but within the outer gate. I shall reserve further comment for "General Observations."

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North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Males.

Master debtors,	5	Misdemeanants untried,	2
Pauper do.,	9	Soldiers untried,	2
Felons convicted,	6	Do., deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	41	Summary convictions,	9
Felons untried,	7	Lunatics,	5
			—87

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Misdemeanant untried,	1
Misdemeanant convicted,	1	Summary convictions,	7
Felons untried,	9	Lunatics,	2
Total in gaol,	112		—25

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	444	Females,	96

Recommitments.

Males,	16	Females,	19

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	101	Females,	30

Accommodation.—Males.

ingle cells, 2 of which have double beds,	58	Day-rooms,	6

Females.

Single cells, 3 of which have double beds, 6

Male Debtors.

Single cells, 1 bed each,	2	Day-room,	1
Rooms, 2 beds each,	3	Do. without fire-place,	1

Master and pauper debtors all mixed together.

Yard, for all,	1	Tread-mill, used morning and evening for foroing water,	1
Male hospitel,	1	Store-rooms,	2
Wards, no day-rooms,	4	Shoemakers' shop,	1
Baths for entire prison,	2	Weaving rooms, 4 looms,	2
Female hospital,	1	Carpenters' and coopers' shop,	1
Wards (no day-room), the nurse living in one,	2	Laundry (a shed),	1
Yard for females,	1	Solitary cells,	6
Large yards for stone-breaking,	2	Chapel,	1
General kitchen,	1		

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The males are employed (a few) at weaving and winding, carpenters' work, coopering, tinkering, tailoring, sieve making, and most at stone-breaking. No school.

The females at spinning, carding, knitting, sewing, and washing; at the latter the prisoners receive 3*d.* each weekly for washing done for the Infirmary of the county. No school.

Dietary.

Dietary

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint new milk. Dinner—1 lb. bread and 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners do not eat their meat in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department of the prison is well conducted, the books regularly and well kept, and proper checks placed upon the receipts and issues of provision and stores. Visitors' books required in all the bridewells in this county.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev. Lewis Hawkes, Local Inspector,	92	6	2	James Connelly, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Rev. John Chute, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1	R. Wigglesworth, do.,	25	0	0
Rev. John Madden, R. Catholic do.,	46	3	1	John Magill, do.,	25	0	0
R. J. Lloyd, esq., M.D., Surgeon,		—		Robert Parkinson, do.,	25	0	0
M. Casserly, Apothecary,	42	0	0	James Magee, do.,	25	0	0
Mr. Thomas Savage, Governor,	200	0	0	William Dreeson, Gate Turnkey,	25	0	0
John James, Master of Works,	50	0	0	Maria Wigglesworth, Matron,	32	6	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	40	0	0	Margaret Bligh, Hospital Nurse,	17	1	6
John Haskem, Turnkey and Master Shoemaker,	35	0	0	Thomas Garvoy, Barber,	4	0	0
John Jackson, Turnkey,	25	0	0	Cormick Lee, Sewer Cleaner,	7	0	0
					£786	19	10

None of the officers on gaol allowance.

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North District.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Number of Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector,	125	Protestant Chaplain,	138
Surgeon,	79	Roman Catholic do.,	141

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are detached from each other. The nurse lives in the female hospital at a distance from the male; some arrangement should be made upon this subject, and I am certain that Doctor Lloyd will follow the suggestion I pointed out. There is no yard for either males or females. At present the male hospital is occupied by master debtors, no other accommodation being for them. A yard could easily be annexed to both hospitals in most convenient situations.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 5 males and 2 female lunatics when I inspected. I suggested several improvements to be made with respect to these miserable creatures, which I hope will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Crofton.	Edmond Corr, esq.	Edmond Kelly, esq.
Daniel H. Farrell, esq.	Arthur Browne, esq.	Denis H. Kelly, esq.
Edward Mitchell, esq.	Charles Hawkes, esq.	Leonard Hudson, esq.
Oliver D. Grace, esq.	Henry Moriarty, esq.	George Digby, esq.

General observations.

General Observations.

There appears to me to be a want of system about this prison that should be corrected. The Governor is a young hand, and therefore his inexperience can only be pleaded. School instruction seems to be entirely neglected, and as to instruction in useful trades, I could not find it, the few employed being tradesmen before entering the gaol. There is a master of works and a master shoemaker, the latter is one of the turnkeys, but instead of instructing the uninformed prisoners, he is employed making work for outdoor purposes; other officers, tradesmen, are similarly employed, but no attention paid to the general instruction of the prisoners. I also perceived that stone-breaking was more attended to than anything else, at which numbers of prisoners were employed, many more than the hard labour class; this seems to be a very profitable concern, if I am to judge from the enormous heap of broken stones in the yard where the sheds are placed for this work, and where such profit is derived from it, surely the Board of Superintendence could not apply the money so received to better purposes than clothing the prisoners, which the law directs, and which the prison rules hung up in all the day-rooms clearly show that the prisoners are entitled to. The prisoners are employed at stone-breaking from 8 in the morning until 10 o'clock, and from 11 o'clock until 4 in the evening. To that part of the prison where females are at present located, I have pointed out and strongly recommended that an addition should be built, which would afford accommodation, and enable the Governor to bring about some system of classification, not, as at the time of my inspection, huddled together, criminals, debtors, lunatics, and prostitutes.

There are no schools either for males or females, in fact, much is wanted to render this gaol what it should be. If the addition be built which I have above alluded to, a proper laundry, a school-room, rooms for debtors, and a wholesome system of classification and reformatory discipline brought about, without which no gaol can be properly conducted. The Appendix will contain all further statistical information.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Athlone.

Athlone.—A more wretched, damp, and insecure prison is not to be found. A few days previous to my visit a prisoner escaped, and it is only surprising more instances do not occur; it is attached to and forms part of the court house, an old building almost in ruins. I would here suggest the propriety of erecting a good court house and bridewell sufficient for the wants of this populous town and neighbourhood, and that it should be made a district bridewell, including portions of Westmeath and Roscommon. I found several articles wanting, and absolutely necessary to be immediately supplied, for which purpose I left a requisition with the Governor of Roscommon Gaol.

Castlerea.

Castlerea.—This prison is too small. Quarter Sessions are held in the town, where a new and excellent court house has been recently built, at the rere of which there is an excellent situation with ample space for a bridewell. The present one consists of keepers' apartments, one room with 3 beds for males, and inside this room is one cell with 2 beds for females, and only one day-room for all. I found it clean, and books well kept.

Boyle.

Boyle is the best constructed bridewell I have as yet seen; the separation of males and females perfect, with an admirable arrangement for complete supervision by the keeper, who appears a good officer, his books and accounts very well kept, and his prison bedding, &c. in good order.

Strokestown.

Strokestown.—This bridewell requires some amendments. Separation of sexes is not sufficient, and I found it not so clean as it should be.

All these bridewells should be supplied with a visitor's book, pursuant to the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Sligo Gaol.

North District.

County of Sligo Gaol.
Visited Oct. 22, 1846.

On the 22nd October I inspected this gaol, where I was received by the Local Inspector, Governor, and other prison officers, as also by two members of the Board of Superintendence, to all of whom I beg to convey my best thanks for the attention I received; each and all seemed to take pride in accompanying me over the prison, and I must say, that I found great pleasure in witnessing the high order which every part of the establishment presented; a state of things that could only be produced by the united exertion of every person from the highest to the lowest, officers and sub-officers, in working together for the general good.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtors,	3	Misdemeanants untried,	7
Pauper do.,	5	Under revenue laws,	2
Felons convicted,	10	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	15	Lunatics,	20—71
Felons untried,	4		

Females.

Felons convicted,	9	Lunatics,	18—41
Felons untried,	10		
Summary convictions,	2	Total of males and females,	112
Misdemeanants untried,	2		

Number of Committals during past year.

Males,	513	Females,	109

Recommitments.

Males,	31	Females,	23

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	96	Females,	30

Accommodation.

Single cells,	84	Yard for master debtors,	1
Punishment cells,	5	Do. pauper do.,	1
Rooms for master debtors,	7	Do. female do.,	1
Do. pauper do., with 2 beds in each,	3	Do. male criminals,	9
Do. mistress do.,	1	Do. female do.,	2
Do. pauper female do.,	1	Steam kitchen,	1
Day-rooms for master do.,	3	Store-room, male,	1
Do. pauper do.,	1	Do., female,	1
Do. male criminals,	8	Laundry,	1
Do. female do.,	2	Chapel,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males, 4 beds in each,	2	Reception room for males,	1
Do. females, 3 do.,	2	Turnkey's room (female),	1
Yard for males,	1	Surgery and medicine store,	1
Do. females,	1	Baths (hot, cold, and shower),	3

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

Males—shoemaking, tailoring, mat making, net making, carpenter's work, picking oakum, prison duties, stone breaking, and attending lunatics.

Three prisoners support themselves.

Females—sewing, knitting, spinning and carding, washing, &c., nursing, attending lunatics, and prison duties.

In the male school, which is conducted in classes in the day-rooms, there is a general schoolmaster, and each turnkey being qualified as such, instructs, under the schoolmaster, such prisoners as were heretofore in ignorance, and each keeps a book in which is to be seen the progress and proficiency of the prisoners. In the general school, all those who have been hitherto instructed are, with proper separation of classes, carefully attended to.

The females are taught reading and writing at regular hours each day, and appear much improved.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast,—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner,—1 lb. of bread, 1 pint of new milk.

All male prisoners, except debtors and lunatics, take their meals in their cells, where they are provided with a shelf, table, and all utensils are kept peculiarly clean.

Females of indifferent character also take their meals in their cells; but owing to the great numbers of lunatics requiring to be attended to, the system amongst the females cannot be so fully carried out as with the males, yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, the order and regularity which pervades the entire establishment is highly praiseworthy.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I examined most accurately all the various books and accounts, which are kept in the very

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North District.

County of Sligo Gaol.

hest and most correct way, still strengthening my former observation as to the truly prison-like manner in which all is conducted.

Owing to the uncertain state of the markets, there are no contracts, save for milk, lime, and soap; every thing else is purchased in market, but upon so economical a principle, that deception or fraud cannot be practised.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Captain H. Faucett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2	Peter Boyde, sen., Turnkey, . .	20	0	0
Rev. A. Robinson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	James Gallagher, do., . . .	20	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0	John Clancy, do., . .	20	0	0
Rev. Owen Feeny, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Wm. M'Donagh, do., Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Bartholomew Carter, Physician, .	65	0	0	John Connor, do., . . .	20	0	0
Archibald Armstrong, Apothecary, .	21	0	0	William Martin, do., . . .	20	0	0
William John Beatty, Governor, .	200	0	0	Catherine Mathews, Matron, . .	20	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor, .	50	0	0	Isabella Kerr, Assistant do., . .	10	0	0
John Mathews, Turnkey, . .	25	0	0	Anne Gilhooley, Nurse-tender, .	10	0	0
Peter Davy, do., ...	25	0	0	Montgomery Blair, Clerk, . .	30	0	0
Thomas Graham, do., ...	25	0	0				
Thomas Blest, do., ...	20	0	0		807	6	2

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Deputy Governor, | Turnkeys, | Matron, | and Nurse-tender.

Visits paid by Officers during past year.

Local Inspector, ...	282	Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	147
Surgeon, ...	327	Roman Catholic do., ...	96
Protestant Chaplain, ...	149		

Hospital.

Hospital.

This part of the establishment is exceedingly creditable; abundant accommodation, with yards, water-closets, and privies, with the strictest adherence to the proper separation of sexes. Medicines are purchased by contract, and kept in surgery, where the Apothecary regularly attends, and compounds under the direction of the Medical Attendant, whose duties are performed most satisfactorily, as must appear by reference to the number of his visits during the past year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were, upon the day of my inspection, 20 male and 18 female lunatics, the greatest number in any prison I have as yet visited, but, notwithstanding the great inconvenience, and serious difficulties in the carrying out a sound system of prison discipline and management in the way of classification, such has been the humane and benevolent attention of the Governor, and other officers, to these wretched creatures, that every thing goes on smoothly, and their unhappy condition is rendered far more comfortable than could be expected within the walls of a criminal prison. Many have, I understand, improved in intellect since entering the gaol, which is to be attributed to the kind and judicious management of Doctor Carter.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Charles K. O'Hara, esq.	William Faussett, esq.	James Wood, esq.
John Irwin, esq.	John Ormsby, esq.	Richard Gethin, esq.
John Wynne, esq.	John Armstrong, esq.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.
Sir William Parke, knt.	John J. West, esq.	

The Board meet on the first Monday of every month, and at other times when necessary, and, collectively and individually, are unremitting in their attention to every matter connected with this gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

No person can visit this prison, without being struck with its cleanly and systematic appearance. The prisoners are all comfortably clad in good prison clothing, all made by the prisoners; the Deputy Governor has, self-taught, become the cutter out of work, and shows great skill and management in this department, as in all others committed to his charge. The efficiency of the excellent Governor is every where conspicuous; his zeal and attention to all his arduous duties is nowhere more evident than in his exertion to establish a reformatory system of discipline, in proof of which, there are 39 out of 43 males, and 17 out of 23 females, fully employed at instruction in useful trades. The Local Inspector scarcely permits a day to pass without visiting the gaol. The sub-officers have all a proper uniform dress, and the Governor selects out of each class a well-conducted prisoner, who acts as an orderly under the turnkey, and wears a distinguishing cap; this man keeps the day-rooms clean, and attends to the culinary utensils of his class.

Further statistical information will be found in the Appendix.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

The only bridewell in this county is at Ballymote, which is kept clean, the books regular, and the keeper appears a very good officer. The Clergyman of the parish, who acts as Local Inspector, visits the prison very often; I pointed out a few alterations necessary to afford better accommodation for females, and render the male yard more secure. A visitor's book is required, as directed by the 62nd section of the Prisons Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh. Visited Jan. 2, 1847.

Accompanied by the Local Inspector and Governor, I inspected this gaol on the 2nd January, 1847, and have much reason to be satisfied with what I saw in the male part of the prison. The corridors, cells, and day-rooms are kept extremely clean, and I was forcibly struck with the excellent order and cleanliness in which the utensils for meals are preserved.

The bedding is of the best description, all supplied with sheets, which materially tend to cleanliness, and are useful on the score of economy, saving the wear and tear of blankets by repeated washing.

I feel myself particularly called upon to notice in this place the condition of the lunatic class, so strongly commented upon by my predecessor, Doctor White, in his last Report. I this day found 11 males and 2 females—the males occupying part of the old gaol in charge of a turnkey, whose sole duty is to attend to them; they were most comfortably clad, and treated with the greatest kindness. The two females were equally well circumstanced, having also an assistant exclusively to take care of them; and I have great pleasure in having it in my power to report, that all I have witnessed during a long and searching inspection are in themselves sufficient evidences of the untiring attention of the Local Inspector to the serious responsibilities of his situation; that the Governor is a most zealous and efficient officer; the Deputy-Governor an able and valuable assistant to the Governor; the sub-officers discharging their respective duties to the satisfaction of the local authorities; and lastly, the hospital department, where the patients are supplied with a long warm coat resembling a dressing gown, and every thing denotes that a master hand is over it.

Convenient and well-sheltered sheds have recently been erected for prisoners to work at stone and bone breaking.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Master debtor,	1	Misdemeanants untried,	4
Pauper do.,	21	Deserters,	3
Under rule of transportation,	4	Under revenue laws,	2
Felons convicted,	13	Summarily convicted,	13
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	Lunatics,	11
Felons untried,	34		—110

Females.

Pauper debtors,	2	Felons untried,	18
Felons convicted,	7	Lunatics,	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	2		—31

Total in gaol, 141

In Hospital.

Males,	3	Females,	4
			—7

Number of Commitments during past year.

Males,	334	Females,	138

Recommitments.

Males,	35	Females,	23

Greatest number in Gaol at one time during past year.

Males,	105	Females,	35

Accommodation.—Males.

Single cells,	60	Day-room for master debtor,	1
Solitary do.,	6	Do., pauper do.,	1
Punishment cells,	2	Rooms with beds for male lunatics,	3
Day-rooms,	12	Cells for violent lunatics,	4
Yards with privies,	5	Day-rooms for do.,	2
Room for master debtors,	1	Yard with privy, do.,	1
Do., pauper do.,	2		

Females.

Rooms with beds,	3	Yard for laundry,	1
Day-rooms,	2	Sleeping rooms for lunatics,	2
Yards with privies,	2	Day do., do.,	1
Laundry,	1	Attendant's room,	1
General kitchen,	1	Chapel,	1

Hospital.

Wards for males,	4	Wards for females,	2
Day-room occupied by turnkey,	1	Day-room,	1
Yard with privy,	1	Yard,	1

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North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at stone-breaking, bone pulverizing, and at times, at smith's work, carpentering, sawing, tailoring, shoe and clog making, weaving and winding, and other trades as prisoners may be found to understand, but no general system of instruction followed up. The schools are not sufficiently attended to, but to this subject I shall refer in "General Observations" more particularly.

The females are employed at the usual occupation of washing, spinning, sewing, knitting, prison duties, nursing, &c.; but no classification can be attended to, in consequence of the want of accommodation for females—this also applies to schools.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—1 lb. bread, 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 ozs. oatmeal stirabout.

Male prisoners take their meals in cells. Females in day-room.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Every thing connected with this department is extremely well conducted, and wholesome checks placed upon the expenditure.

Officers and Salaries.

Officers and Salaries.

Rev. Samuel Rogers, Local Inspector,	£100	James Turner, 5th Turnkey,	£18
Rev. Samuel Rogers, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Samuel Mullen, 6th do.,	18
Rev. Josiah Mitchell, Presbyterian do.,	30	Henry Denlap, 7th do.,	18
Rev. M. Ollane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	John Ballentine, 8th do.,	18
H. Thompson, esq., M.D. Physician,	–	A. Johnston, 9th do.,	18
James White, esq., M.D. Apothecary,	–	John M'Clelland, Schoolmaster,	18
Mr. Alex. Campbell, Governor,	150	Anne Lynch, Matron,	30
John Donnelly, Deputy-Governor & Clerk,	45	Margaret Kidney, Hospital Nurse,	12
James Clements, 1st Turnkey,	23	Margaret M'Grew, Female Turnkey,	12
William Crawford, 2nd do.,	23		
Knox Ashfield, 3rd do.,	18		£629
Andrew Hamilton, 4th do.,	18		

Officers on gaol allowance.

The Governor, Deputy-Governor, Turnkeys, Schoolmaster, Matron, and Nurse have gaol allowance, which all but the Governor receive cash for from the Board.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospitals are extremely well kept, with proper separation of sexes. Medicines are supplied by the Apothecary, who attends when required. There are now no baths or water-closets in the hospital, although I understand such were formerly there, but were removed for some reason or other, without due consideration. I have recommended that they should be replaced, in which I am fully borne out by the Medical Officer.

Lunatics

Lunatics.

Upon the subject of this distressing and perplexing class, I have already given my opinion, which it is unnecessary again to recapitulate.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Hugh Stewart, bart.	James Lendrum, esq.	Francis Ellis, esq.
A. W. Cole Hamilton, esq.	Samuel Vesey, esq.	Jas. Irwin, esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Alexander M'Causland, esq.	Thomas Greer, esq.
Thomas Houston, esq.	George Hill, esq.	Joseph Greer, esq.

The Board meet once a month, and individually pay constant visits to the gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

Having in my preliminary observations confined myself more to what I found, than what appears to me to be required to render this gaol what it should be, I shall commence by endeavouring to impress upon the Board of Superintendence the vast importance of establishing a more extensive system of reformatory discipline, by introducing general instruction in useful trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, in both of which, in a very short time, the prisoner can be so far advanced as to be able to repair his own clothes and shoes, and acquires habits of industry ever after serviceable to him, impressing upon his mind the value of industry, hitherto only occupied by natural impulses in all their deformities. To attain these objects I have recommended that when appointing turnkeys attention should be paid to the selecting tradesmen.

The school department also requires remodelling; the schoolmaster is past his work, and I trust the Board of Superintendence will take such steps as will ensure the attendance of a properly qualified person to perform these essential duties.

The accommodation for females is very defective; they are crowded together without the possibility of proper attention being paid to classification or instruction, nor does the present gaol afford any means of affording better; however, when the intentions of government are carried out of erecting new lunatic asylums, and thereby relieving gaols of those perplexing difficulties which interrupt all attempts at establishing a general sound system of prison dis-

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North District.

County of Tyrone Gaol, at Omagh.

cipline, I am sure the Grand Jury will attend to the recommendations of the Board of Superintendence, and remodel the old gaol, which would provide ample accommodation for females, as also proper reception wards with baths for prisoners when entering the gaol.

I am informed that a new kitchen is about to be fitted up in a very convenient situation, the present one being in every way objectionable, and unwholesome; from the intended new one, if done upon the improved steam principle, pipes can easily be introduced into the laundry to convey hot water, by which a considerable saving of fuel may be effected. I have suggested that gutters should be placed all round the main building of the gaol, which would not only protect the walls, already much injured, but provide a supply of water to clear out the sewers of the privies daily.

I would willingly here close my Report, but there is a subject that I feel myself called upon to bring before the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, who are by the Prisons Act declared to be such over all prisons in the county. I allude to the bridewell at Dungannon, which certainly I found kept in excellent order and very clean, but in which I found a number to *debtors* confined; how such a system has crept in, it is not for me to say, but I would beg to direct the attention of the authorities to the 92nd, 94th, 95th, & 96th sections of that Act, as also to the Schedule D., appended to the Act and referred to in the 95th section, wherein it will be seen that there is no column for debtors, and that the keeper of a bridewell before he can be paid the expenses of maintaining prisoners, is obliged to swear that the above list contains all the names of persons confined in his bridewell during the last three months. Perhaps it would be well to consider the propriety of having it made a district bridewell, that of Dungannon being so extensive, and situated at a distance of upwards of thirty miles from the county town.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungannon, Clogher, and *Strabane,* all of which I visited, and found in very good order, regular, and books well kept All bridewells should be supplied with a "visitor's book," pursuant to the 62nd Section of the Prisons Act.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar. Visited Oct. 12, 1846.

I visited this gaol on the 12th October, 1846, and found it in good order, as far as the Governor has power within his means. Unfortunately when building the new gaol the old one was still retained, and is occupied by females; it is a wretched old structure, and I was sorry to observe that the female department was not conducted in the same proper manner as that of the males; there was no system of classification. All these defects I pointed out to the Governor, who seemed most anxious to remedy the evils; but I am sure, from all I saw, that the fault does not so much lie with him as with the Matron, and I pressed upon him the necessity of bringing the matter before the Board of Superintendence. The whole of this building is cheerless, damp, and unwholesome, unsightly in appearance and most inconvenient.

In the male department almost all the objections reported upon by my predecessor, Dr. White, have been attended to and rectified; and I have no doubt that the Governor, a most zealous and efficient officer, will attend to the suggestions I offered, and, aided by the untiring exertions of the Local Inspector, and anxious attention of the Board of Superintendence, this prison will soon be placed upon principles of sound reformatory discipline, productive of the best effects.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

Males.

Felons convicted,	12	Soldier, deserter,	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	8	Under revenue laws,	1
Felons untried,	4	Summarily convicted,	5
Misdemeanants untried,	3	Lunatics,	4
Soldiers tried by courts-martial,	7	Master debtors,	2
Soldiers untried,	1	Pauper do.,	6
			—54

Females.

Felons convicted,	5	Summary convicted,	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	Lunatic,	1
Felons untried,	3	Mistress debtor,	1
Misdemeanants untried,	2	Pauper do.,	1
Drunkard,	1		—21

Total in gaol, ... 75

Number of Commitments during the year.

Males,	304	Females,	139

Recommitments.

Males,	11	Females,	7

Greatest number in Gaol during past year at one time.

Males,	76	Females,	34

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NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

Accommodation—Males.

Single cells,	91	Yard for pauper debtors,	1
Solitary cells,	10	Cells for pauper ditto,	10
Room for master debtors,	1	Store room, in good order,	1
Do., with beds,	1	Kitchen, general,	1
Day-room for pauper debtors,	1	Day-rooms,	7
Yard for master ditto,	1	Yards,	7

Females.

Rooms, divided into two classes,	8	Single cells for female debtors,	3
Yards, for classes,	3		

Hospital.

Hospital, male and female, with sufficient accommodation, but requiring some repairs. It is properly divided, with water-closets and privies in yards.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The male prisoners are employed at weaving, winding, shoemaking, tailoring, carpenter's work, tin smiths, mat making, net making, sack making, painting, stone-breaking, white-washing, prison duties, and treadmill.

The school is attended to, but no schoolmaster; the Turnkeys act as such.

The female prisoners at sewing, knitting, carding, and spinning, washing and prison duties.

The school is very ill conducted, and requires great amendment. I have already dwelt upon the female department more at large, which I have no doubt will be attended to by the proper authorities.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Breakfast—8 ozs. oatmeal stirabout, 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—1 lb. best bread, 1 pint buttermilk.

The prisoners eat their meals in their cells, and all is cleanly and regular.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely examined into all the branches of the office department, and found the books remarkably well kept. Pass-books with the several contractors, well arranged, so as to form a proper check upon the expenditure. Each sub-officer is furnished with a copy of the bye-laws, and dietary tables are hung up in the proper places.

Officers.

Officers.

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Hon. and Rev. H. Browne, Local Inspector,	50	0	0	John Moffitt,	Turnkey,	30	0	0
Ditto, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	John Harpur,	do.,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Presbyterian do,	30	0	0	William Trydall,	do.,	30	0	0
Rev. James Savage, R. Catholic do.,	30	0	0	William Briggs,	do.,	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, M.D., Surgeon,	—			George Washington,	do.,	25	0	0
Mr. Laurence Middleton, Apothecary,	42	0	0	Edward Hill,	do.,	25	0	0
Mr. James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0	Benjamin Watson,	do.,	25	0	0
R. Deverell, Dep. Gov. & Storekeeper,	50	0	0	Robert Howe,	do.,	25	0	0
Mrs. Anne Frazer, Matron,	20	0	0	Honora Hanagan,	Nurse,	10	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harpur, Assistant Matron,	10	0	0			642	0	0

None of the Officers have gaol allowance except the Matron, Assistant Matron, and Nurse.

Visits of Officers paid during past year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	191	Presbyterian Chaplain,	126
Surgeon, &c.,	95	Roman Catholic do.,	58

Hospitals

Hospitals.

There are two hospitals, male and female, in one building, detached from the gaol, but properly separated. Baths and water-closets.

The Apothecary receives a salary of £42 per annum, for which he supplies all medicine, and attends regularly. There were only 3 patients in hospital when I visited; it is kept clean and well ventilated, but requires some repairs.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 4 males and 1 female lunatic in this gaol when I inspected it, all of whom were soon to be removed to the District Asylum, as the Governor had received a notification that there was room for them.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Percy Nugent, bart.	William A. Reilly, esq.	Godfrey Levinge, esq.
John C. Lyons, esq.	Thomas F. Uniacke, esq.	John Caulfield, esq.
William Fetherston H., esq.	Francis P. Smith, esq.	Henry Murray, esq.
Richard W. Reynell, esq.	Richard Swift, esq.	Cuthbert J. Clibborn, esq.

The Board meet on the first Thursday in every month, and oftener when required. Individual members visit occasionally, and whenever necessary.

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General Observations.

North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.

General observations.

My predecessors have commented upon the low situation in which this gaol is placed, but with this I have now nothing to do; large sums have been expended in making it what it is, and it only now remains to see what improvements can be made. A shed for stone-breaking has been erected, but, in my opinion, in so exposed a place, and so shallow, that the prisoners must be injuriously exposed to the inclemency of weather; but as I have always considered that stone-breaking is only useful to keep prisoners employed in the absence of more instructive occupation, I do hope to see before long a general system of reformatory instructive discipline carried on, showing to those whose fallen position in society has been caused by ignorance and bad company keeping, that instruction both in religion and morals, as well as useful trades, will enable them, when no longer inmates of a prison, to earn an honest livelihood, and become useful members of society.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Moate, the only bridewell in this county, I found in the most cleanly and good order. The books and accounts are kept regular and correct, and the keeper appears a most efficient officer.

Edward Cottingham, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

South District.

County of Carlow Gaol, Visited Nov. 19, 1846.

County of Carlow Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

There were confined in the gaol on the day of my inspection the following number of prisoners:—

Felons and Misdemeanants,	Males,	28
	Females,	40
Debtors,	Males,	8
	Females,	6
Total,		82

Of these four were lunatics.

The average number throughout the year is, Males, 48
Females, 29
Total, 77

The accommodation for this number, 79 single cells and 14 rooms with beds, is apparently sufficient; but the gaol is old and inconveniently constructed, so that sometimes parts of the prison are crowded, while others are comparatively empty. It will be seen in another place that this was the case the day of my visit. There have been seven cells fitted up and heated, to try the effect of the separate system, upon some favourable cases selected among the boys; but although the cells are used as separate workshops, and with good effect, they cannot as yet be turned to full account, as the legal regulations have not been complied with. I must, therefore, repeat Major Palmer's suggestion to the Board last year, that these regulations be complied with as soon as possible.

The gaol was clean, and generally in a very creditable state.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The Turnkeys hold a school in each class for two hours in the day. The shoes and prison dresses are made in the gaol, and the tin work and carpentering necessary, are also done by the prisoners. The shoemaking class is instructed at present by one of the pauper debtors—but this can only be a temporary arrangement, and not to be depended on. Several prisoners, however, have been taught trades, and looms were in full and useful employment in the newly constructed cells. A carpenter is hired to instruct the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

These wards were terribly crowded, and there is necessarily a great want of proper superintendence. Separation of classes in its legal sense is quite impossible, when such numbers are in the prison; an attempt, indeed, is made to keep the tried and untried apart from each other—but felons and misdemeanants, children and lunatics were all crowded together, in two small and badly ventilated day-rooms, while there are only 18 sleeping cells for 40 women, many of whom are nursing. As a temporary measure, I recommended that a part of the male prison which is seldom occupied should be boarded off for the use of the women, but the Board should lose no time in trying to procure for them some permanent increase of accommodation. The Matron, Mrs. Gavan, was only just appointed, so that it would be impossible for me to pronounce an opinion upon her capacity for the office—but there can be no doubt, that she will require assistance in order to maintain any thing like beneficial superintendence.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Generally speaking, this department is creditably conducted, but the account of money

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South District.

County of Carlow Gaol.

produced by the works carried on in the gaol should be much more distinctly shown, especially of the portion which is paid to prisoners. The daily account of prisoners and expenditure is kept in conformity with the schedule of the Act, and the accounts are checked monthly by the Local Inspector, who submits them for examination to the Board, previously to there being liquidated at the end of each month. The system of checks is good.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread and stirabout—good and sufficient. The prisoners are separated at their meals. There was a complaint made by some of the female prisoners about the bread, but there did not appear to me to be any grounds for it.

Officers.

Officers.

The establishment of an uniform for the officers is much to be desired on many accounts, and I hope the Board will take measures to supply them with it. The staff of Turnkeys, which only amounts to three, one of whom is gate porter, is quite insufficient for even ordinary superintendence, and the maintenance of efficient classification and silence must be quite out of their power. I would wish to impress upon the Board, that the only means of keeping up a proper system of discipline with a small staff, would be the building of sheds for the separation of prisoners at work. This would be a single outlay and not a large one, and besides being highly beneficial to the prisoners, would, by relieving the officers of the necessity of being in constant superintendence of a class, render it possible to perform the duties of general superintendence and instruction, even with the present limited number of officers. The Local Inspector attends anxiously to his onerous duties. Mr. M'Dowell, the Governor, seems to have many of the qualifications requisite for his situation, and I hope that the occurrences of the last year will have impressed upon his mind, that not the least essential of these qualifications are firmness, and the strict maintenance of discipline in all departments of the prison, and above all, that any concealment, even if unintentional, may lead to consequences the most injurious.

Mr. Young, the deputy, is an active, efficient, and good officer.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is properly arranged, and the books are well kept. The building itself, however, would require improvement.

Board of Superintendence.

The members of the Board of Superintendence take an active interest in the prison.

General observations.

General Observations.

There have been 193 committals to this gaol for drunkenness since January last—a large number. The privies and sewers would require to be kept clean, by the use of a forcing pump. The lunatics, fortunately, are neither numerous nor troublesome.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis. Visited Sept. 7, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

Employment and Schools.

On the 7th of September, when I inspected Ennis gaol, there were 149 prisoners confined, a number considerably exceeding the usual average, which, as appeared by the state furnished to me, amounted to—

Males,	82	Females,	14	Total,	96

This of course was disadvantageous to the prison, which contains only 119 single cells and 5 rooms with beds, as it presented a crowded appearance, particularly in the female department. I found it nevertheless in the most perfect order, both with regard to cleanliness and ventilation. Ennis gaol has the advantage of containing a building with 40 cells fitted for the separation of prisoners. The cells are large, airy, and healthful. Cots are slung in each cell, an arrangement which gives ample room for working at trades.

The prisoners are separated both by day and night, and the experiment would appear to work well. The prisoners confined in these cells, all of whom were at work, appeared cheerful and in good spirits.

Mr. D'Arcy, the Governor, has also, with the help of the Board, erected in one of the yards a species of circular pavilion, supported by a single cast metal column, the base of which is an open fire-place, to which the cylindrical column forms the chimney; it is very light in its construction, and around it are 12 large cells for looms and carpenter's benches. The Governor, I am sorry to say, complains of the difficulty of finding work for the prisoners in the separate cells. I hope this difficulty may be surmounted, for the effect upon the prisoners seemed exceedingly satisfactory, both as to health and spirits.

In the new building the turnkeys' room occupied a central position in each range, opposite to which were excellent washing troughs, with a full supply of water, and well constructed privies for the use of each gallery. There was no bad smell, and the work seemed excellent.

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Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a regular schoolmaster employed, who holds a school for one hour each day in every class; many of the prisoners seemed to have improved much under his care. Weaving is taught by a qualified turnkey, and several of the younger prisoners have been instructed in making hearth-rugs, mats, &c. The tin-work for the use of the gaol is all made by a prisoner who was instructed in the prison, and the iron work keeps a smith and two assistants constantly employed. In fact, the entire gaol presented an appearance of active industry, which was most creditable to the officers, and gratifying to any persons who take an interest in the well-being of the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation in this department is very limited; there are but 14 cells, and on the day of my visit there were 22 prisoners, besides, what I cannot help considering, an undue proportion of children. The Board, however, appeared quite aware of the inconvenience resulting from their presence, and I have reason to believe that they will remedy the evil. In consequence of the very limited accommodation, proper—I may say legal—separation of classes cannot be enforced, and the tried and untried prisoners were working in the same day-room; all, however, are employed, as the register shows, at various occupations on the different days of the week.

There is a very intelligent matron and two active assistants.

The laundry is clean, but seemed deficient in ventilation.

The matron acts as schoolmistress, and also keeps the books of her department in a creditable manner.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome, consisting of bread, milk, and oatmeal stirabout. The cost is 3¾*d.* a day per head.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

I minutely inspected the books of this gaol; the accounts are in every respect properly and creditably kept. The bills are paid every month by the Board of Superintendence, who strictly examine the accounts, and the pass-books are initialed by the chairman. The Grand Jury presents in advance.

Officers.

Officers.

There is no Local Inspector to this gaol; and indeed where a county is fortunate enough to secure the services of a Governor so qualified as Mr. D'Arcy, by temper and intelligence, for the post he holds, such an officer is but little required.

The clerk keeps the books well, and acts in a great measure as Deputy Governor, the duties of which office he fills in a very satisfactory manner.

The schoolmaster appears qualified and attentive. Most of the turnkeys are tradesmen, and seem diligent in affording instruction to their classes.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the last year was returned as follows:—

Surgeon,	260
Protestant Chaplain,	205
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	297

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean and neat. There were 6 patients. The medicines are in future to be purchased wholesale, and to be compounded by an Apothecary at a salary of £20 a year.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The ordinary miseries produced by confining these unhappy persons in a gaol only intended for the punishment and correction of crime, are strongly felt at Ennis. The Governor is compelled to place prisoners sentenced to hard labour in charge of them; a wretched alternative, as one sane person sometimes occupies the same cell with two lunatics.

This is a practice which none can witness without wishing it to be altered, but when 17 lunatics are confined in a single gaol, it is a matter of no slight difficulty to preserve anything approaching to order or cleanliness.

The Governor is anxious to procure a person trained in some one of the lunatic asylums as a turnkey. I should wish to see a person of this description in every county gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the first Monday in every month. The members appear to be attentive, liberal, and most anxious for the discipline and efficiency of the prison.

General Observations.

General observations.

The gaol clothing is all made in the prison; it is composed of a mixture of wool and hemp, and is both warm and durable. The uppers of the shoes are also made of hemp, and are all manufactured in the gaol; they are well suited to the purpose, and could not be used in case of escape.

Each prisoner's name, offence, and sentence is written on a slip of paper placed in a tin label outside the door of his cell.

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South District.

County of Clare Gaol, at Ennis.

The sewers are kept constantly well washed out by a forcing pump, which is worked for an hour each day by the hard labour prisoners. There is consequently no offensive smell perceptible in any part of the prison.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are under the control and inspection of the Governor of the gaol acting for the Board. They are visited once in each quarter either by Mr. D'Arcy or his deputy.

Ennistymon.

Ennistymon bridewell was clean on the day I visited it, and the books and accounts appeared properly kept.

Kilrush.

The *Kilrush* bridewell was in excellent order; the keeper seems a very respectable person, and has his books properly arranged.

I would recommend the removal of the heavy iron hooks which are in the cells for supporting the beds while cleaning the floor.

The entrance to the female ward is very badly contrived, and ought to be altered.

Tulla.

Tulla bridewell is clean and orderly; the pump is out of order, a defect which never should be left a day unrectified.

Sixmilebridge.

At *Sixmilebridge* the bridewell was clean and the books in proper order, but the exercising yards are inconveniently situated, and that belonging to the female ward quite unsafe, as there are no bars to the large window of the Sessions Court which opens into it.

Killaloe.

The *Killaloe* bridewell, a new building, was clean and the books properly kept. A pump is much wanting.

Clement Johnston, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol.

County of Cork Gaol. Visited Dec. 4, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This large and well-ordered establishment, which consists of a Sheriff's prison and house of correction within the same wall, and under the same Governor, was, on the day of my visit, in a most praiseworthy state of order and cleanliness. The wards were perfectly clean, and every thing evinced constant and careful superintendence. The only thing which struck me, with regard to the general discipline, as capable of improvement, was in the classification of prisoners. I am quite aware of the difficulties attending this branch of discipline in an originally ill-constructed prison, where often a particular class is too numerous to be placed in one division of the gaol, and not sufficient to completely fill two, while every cell in the prison requires to be occupied. In referring to this matter, with this knowledge, I only do so to impress upon the Board and officers how very important a part of prison discipline I consider it to be. There being two prisons of course effectually separates the tried from the untried prisoners.

Large as this establishment is, it is far from being sufficient for the wants of the immense county to which it belongs. The number of single cells only amounts to 243, while on the day of my inspection 355 prisoners were confined, and I grieve to hear, that since that period they have increased to upwards of 400. Even the average number of prisoners for the year reaches to 280, far too large a body to be accommodated with separate cells, even at night. There are 34 cells fitted for confining prisoners on the separate system, which I have great hopes the Board will be able to appropriate to the use of boys and persons recommitted, so as to try the experiment of reformatory discipline upon those most likely to benefit by it on the one hand, and on the other to keep apart such as are likely to produce the most evil effects by their association with others.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There is no regular schoolmaster in this large establishment, which I much regret. Each turnkey instructs his own class, but in a prison where the classes are necessarily so large, the rooms must be, and are, far too crowded for any efficient superintendence by a single person. The instruction is all going on at the same time in the different wards, whereas, if a regular master were employed to visit the different classes in succession, he need never have a greater number of persons in attendance at the same time than he could effectually superintend, the remainder of the class being under the inspection of the turnkey. Even if in this manner each prisoner could only attend school three days in the week, it would be preferable to the present system, in which it must be quite impossible to prevent unrestrained communication, and which in fact can hardly be productive of a good effect on the whole, notwithstanding that individuals may acquire a considerable degree of proficiency in mere reading and writing. There is a great deal of active and useful employment for the prisoners in this gaol. There is a very large room full of prisoners at work at looms, and the whole of those employed are under good superintendence. The class of shoemakers also is numerous, and all the shoes required in the gaol are made by the prisoners. Several of the younger prisoners have been taught useful trades, and the great mass of those confined are engaged in the manufacture of sheep nets, an article for which a considerable demand exists, and the making of which all classes can attain a knowledge of, even though they may be unfitted by age for receiving other instruction, or that their period of imprisonment may be too short to admit of their acquiring another trade. On the whole, there is an appearance of great industry in the gaol, and the superintendence is quite as good as the number of the staff, a numerous one, and the construction of the prison will allow. One of the looms I have mentioned is a blanket loom.

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South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron keeps a school for the instruction of all those whom she considers at all likely to benefit by it. All the women are employed at carding, knitting, spinning, needle-work, or in making up the prison clothing. There is good separation for the tried and untried prisoners, but as the construction of the building necessitates their division into a great number of classes (six) while there are only three superintendents, it follows that some of the divisions must be left in a great degree to themselves. The laundry is not a very good one, but all the washing is done by the hard labour class—an arrangement which I approve of, as preventing much of the evil consequences of prison association.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The registries of the house of correction and prison are kept separately and carefully; they are, however, deficient in not having any personal description of the persons committed. The books, however, are exceedingly well and accurately kept. The Grand Jury present in advance, and all bills are paid every month under the inspection of the Board; all contingent expenses are sanctioned in advance by means of a regularly kept requisition book, and the bill is paid upon the production of the order; pass-books are, therefore, only kept for bread and milk, the articles of daily supply. The store book is well kept, and the form of daily state is clear and satisfactory. The accounts of profit on labour and money paid to prisoners are properly shown, and the saving made to the county, which is very considerable, appears in the annual accounts which are printed from year to year.

Officers.

Officers.

Doctor Townsend, the Local Inspector, takes a great interest, and a very active and beneficial share in the management of the gaol. The Governor, Mr. Murphy, is principally occupied in attending the various Quarter Sessions held in this extensive county, a duty which I am given to understand he discharges in a very efficient manner—his place in the prison is, however, exceedingly well supplied by his colleague Mr. Grace, who is also Governor of the house of correction. He is a most active and intelligent officer, whose time must be fully and indeed laboriously employed to keep so great an establishment in the highly creditable order in which I found both the gaol and the house of correction.

The turnkeys, generally speaking, seem well chosen and respectable men. A very great evil, and obstacle to discipline exists in this prison, occasioned by the considerable number of persons, not officers of the establishment, who reside within the walls; could the Grand Jury find accommodation for them outside, it would be a most desirable arrangement, for as it at present exists, I cannot help thinking the system a very great evil.

Visits paid by Non-resident Officers.

Local Inspector,	167	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	127
Surgeon,	305	Apothecary,	298
Protestant Chaplain,	177		

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells. The expense per head is about 4½*d.* a day.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is large and airy, and the books are properly kept. The female department is exceedingly clean, and contains 2 wards with 12 beds. The medicines are purchased by the Board, and made up by a salaried Apothecary. Dr. Beamish seems attentive and kind in his attendance on the prisoners. There is but very little illness. Only 2 male and 5 female patients.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are not numerous; they however occupy a portion of the gaol which can be far more usefully employed, as soon as it is possible to remove them to the asylum.

General observations.

General Observations.

There is no gaol clothing issued except in the house of correction. The washing arrangements for the prisoners are good. I would recommend that some kind of an upright screen should be placed before the section of the chapel which is occupied by the women. The system of condemning prisoners to alternate weeks of hard labour is injurious to discipline, and renders proper classification difficult in the extreme. The Board should take measures to point this out in the proper quarter.

I cannot conclude without remarking that this county is far too extensive for a single prison, and that the great distances which it is necessary to send persons in custody is productive of many and great inconveniences. The very best effect has been produced by dividing the county of Tipperary into two ridings.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

I have seen the far greater number of the bridewells in this county—some of those in the extreme west and south, I was from a combination of circumstances obliged to pass over; I have seen, however, so many of them as to be able to give a decided opinion that the very judicious plan adopted by the Grand Jury of appointing an efficient and active officer, as Mr.

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South District.

County of Cork Gaol.

Lloyd is, to superintend these small prisons, is likely to be productive of most beneficial effects. This I can state without hesitation, for although this was my first inspection, I could not be mistaken as to the amelioration which was in *progress* in the bridewells, particularly as regards their expenditure. Some points which struck me in the several bridewells I would wish to call Mr. Lloyd's attention to.

Charleville.

The *Charleville* bridewell was as clean as *constantly smoking chimneys* would permit, and the books were properly kept. I may as well remark with reference to this and some of the other smaller prisons, that as a keeper is prohibited from entering into any business from which he could derive emolument, £10 a year is not sufficient to enable a respectable man to support a family creditably.

Mitchelstown.

Mitchelstown bridewell is a very badly constructed building; it smokes much, and the yards are damp. The accommodation is too small; in each department there is only one day-room, one cell for drunkards, and a single sleeping cell to hold 3 or 4 persons upon a species of guard bed. This should be improved. The keeper was ill, but his books were properly kept.

Fermoy.

Fermoy bridewell was clean and orderly. The roof requires repair, and there is not any proper separation between the male and female wards. The books are well kept. This is a large prison, but badly constructed.

Mallow.

Mallow bridewell is too small for the number of prisoners often confined in it, particularly on the women's side. There are bad sewers, and the bedding was not good. The keeper complains that he has no allowance for the support of children whom he is often compelled to receive along with their mothers.

Kanturk.

Kanturk bridewell was clean and orderly, and the books correctly kept.

Millstreet.

Millstreet bridewell affords very bad accommodation for either keeper or prisoners; it was however clean and orderly. It should be altered or given up.

Macroom.

Macroom bridewell was clean and orderly; the books were properly kept. The keeper's accommodation is bad, and might be easily improved by taking down some partition walls, and throwing some, now utterly useless, closets into his apartment.

Bandon.

The *Bandon* bridewell is larger than these prisons generally are; it is, nevertheless, often excessively crowded. It is kept in good order, and the books were correct. The system, however, which is common in the Cork bridewells, of putting three or four persons to sleep on the same guard bed, prevails here; it ought to be abolished *if possible*.

Clonakilty.

In *Clonakilty* bridewell the cells were clean, and the books correct. The accommodation of the keeper is very limited. There are three or four closets, as at Macroom, which are entirely useless.

Rosscarbery.

Rosscarbery.—The rooms were clean, and the books correct; as a prison, however, nothing can be worse. The men's cells are low, damp, and unwholesome. There are no yards for exercise; in fact the entire building is utterly unfit for the purpose of a prison.

Kinsale.

The *Kinsale* Corporation prison has been given up. The Grand Jury should take immediate steps to have the new bridewell properly enclosed, so as to allow of its being occupied at once: it is MUCH required.

Cove.

Cove bridewell is small and inconvenient. The books were correct. The new bridewell should be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Middleton.

Middleton bridewell was very clean and orderly, and the books correctly kept. The keeper complains of having lunatics in the prison, and that he sometimes has thirty prisoners at Quarter Sessions, a state of things hardly to be considered safe, as he has no assistance even at such periods.

In many of the larger prisons of Cork county, I found a very superior class of keepers, and I am convinced that a very slight increase of salary would place the whole body on a footing most creditable to the county. Giving them an uniform similar to that worn by the turnkeys of the county gaol, I should also consider an improvement.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

City of Cork Gaol. Visited Dec. 5, 1846.

CITY OF CORK GAOL.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

THIS prison appears externally a large, handsome, and commodious building—but internally it is exceedingly badly constructed, and affords nothing like the accommodation which might be expected; it is also situated under a high overhanging bank, and is in consequence so damp as to appear in winter scarcely fit to be inhabited, while it is much overlooked from the outside.

On the day of my inspection, I found it clean and in good order, but its radical defects are so great, that no care or efforts of the officers can do much to remedy them.

The number of prisoners confined on the 5th December was 138; this, however, much exceeds the average for the year, which is only estimated at 105. There are 102 single cells, and seven rooms with beds, which last are in the debtors' apartments. Now as this class is exceedingly numerous, 37 on the day of inspection, the single cells are quite sufficient to afford separation for the average number of other prisoners. This is, of course, a matter of very great importance, but as long as the prisoners of necessity associate together, with little restraint, in their day-rooms, the good effect of separation at night must in a great measure be done away with. Moreover, the extent of accommodation is in a degree diminished, at least in winter, when some of the cells cannot be used on account of the extreme damp.

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

With regard to the statistics of crime in Cork, the returns of the last few years show that little change has taken place in the commission of offences of magnitude, while a most enormous increase of minor offences is apparent. In the city prison in 1836, the average number of prisoners was 160; this was gradually through each year reduced, and in the three last years the average was in 1843, 84; in 1844, it rose to 101, and in 1845, it was 105. The diminution from 1836 would seem, however, to be more apparent than real, as the suburbs of Cork, which were very extensive, were transferred in the interval from the city to the county. On the other hand, the committals to the Cork Bridewell have nearly doubled in the same period—the committals in 1838 amounting to only 4,595, and in 1845 having reached the enormous amount of 8,246, a fearful increase.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

There can hardly be said to be any employment but stone-breaking. The Grand Jury being unwilling to undertake the expense of establishing any system of works, I suggested that even picking oakum, or cocoa nut fibre, would be better than total idleness, and that in the wide circular galleries of the prison, the prisoners could be more easily superintended than in the day-rooms. I lament this state of things more than I can tell, being, as I am, firmly convinced that employment is most beneficial to the prisoners, and that when pursued on an economical system, it largely reduces the expenditure of the gaol. I see by the returns, that the outlay of this prison has been reduced since 1836 by £1,000 a year—surely the Grand Jury might appropriate a part of this very large saving, a third of the entire expenditure, for the benefit of the prisoners, and improvement of the discipline of the establishment under their charge. Some of the prisoners were employed in shoemaking. The whole of the clothing is made in the gaol; but the material, which is excellent, is purchased.

There is a school kept every day by the Turnkeys and Matron, but like all other things which are good as part of a system, it can of itself be of little use, as any beneficial effects it might produce, are hourly counteracted by evil association. I cannot close this, without once more stating, that in my opinion the expenditure of one single year's saving upon sheds for separate employment in the yards, and the establishment of a system of constant industry, would, under the present excellent Governor and Local Inspector, make the discipline of this prison every thing that could be wished.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

There is no descriptive return in the registry; in all other respects the books are admirably arranged, and kept with a most efficient system of checks on expenditure.

The whole department seems exceedingly well managed. The store is in very regular order.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The women were all employed—some washing, others making or repairing the prison clothing. School is regularly kept. The Matron seems well qualified for her situation, but the difficulty of superintendence is great. The classes are arranged as much as possible with reference to character. The wards are kept clean, and the classes apart, but as the individuals of necessity associate almost without restraint, there can, of course, be no reformatory discipline.

Officers.

Officers.

The number of Turnkeys, 9, appears large upon paper, but from the peculiar construction of the prison, many are employed upon duties which render them useless for the purposes of superintendence. The duties of the prison are severe, and the Turnkeys do not consider that they are sufficiently paid; certainly £27 a year without rations is a small sum to support a family on, with the prices of provisions at their present exorbitant rate. Both Mr. Perry, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Murphy, the Governor, are active and intelligent officers, and seem most anxious to make the best of the gaol. It is a pity to see their efforts comparatively thrown away, where so very little can be effected. I wish to recommend to their consideration the question, whether they could not make a better distribution of their officers, so as to secure a more efficient superintendence of the prisoners; but two Turnkeys constantly at the gate, one exclusively given up to the debtors, a fourth in the hospital, and a fifth generally at the wheel, must make the staff quite insufficient to perform its duties.

Visits of Non-resident Officers during the year.

Local Inspector,	126	Protestant Chaplain,	166
Surgeon,	248	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospitals are clean and well separated, the wards airy, and there is very little sickness. The books are correctly kept, and the medicines purchased wholesale, and made up by an apothecary, at a small salary. Doctor Beamish is most attentive in the performance of his duties. There are only two lunatics in the prison. The dietary is bread and milk, it is sufficient and wholesome. The prisoners are not separated at their meals, or in chapel. The general appearance of the prison, though very clean, was damp and cold.

City Bridewell.

City Bridewell.

This is a most useful and well managed institution, and it must in every way be a vast benefit to the city prison. It is well taken care of, and economically conducted throughout; in fact,

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South District.

City of Cork Gaol.

as well as such an establishment could possibly be. The proportion of drunkenness to other crimes is enormous in Cork, as is evident from the fact, that up to the end of November 1846, the total number of committals amounted to 7,385, of which 5,696 were for drunkenness. Mr. Rice, the Governor, appears to be a very valuable and intelligent officer.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.
Visited Sept. 3, 1846.

County of Galway Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I visited the above gaol on the 3rd September, and found it exceedingly clean and orderly. This prison having been built upon the old system, wherein the association of prisoners and almost unrestrained intercourse was contemplated, does not contain any cells fitted for carrying out the separate system, and consequently any benefit to be derived from gaol discipline must in a great measure be produced by the constant vigilance and personal superintendence of the officers. The Board, however, exhibit a most praiseworthy anxiety to give every facility for testing the value of the new system, and with this view they have supplied the means of building a number of sheds in one of the yards appropriated to the female prisoners. These are, however, at present faulty in construction, and will require several ameliorations, (which were agreed on as proper to submit to the Board by Mr. D'Arcy, the Local Inspector, and myself, with the approval of the Governor and Medical Officer,) before they can be usefully occupied.

The number of prisoners confined on the day of my inspection was 129, which pretty nearly approaches the average of the whole year, viz., 100 males and 30 females. The re-committals in this average are not numerous, amounting only to 10 males and 9 females. From the greater proportion borne by the female re-committals to those of males, on the general average, it is evident that they must proceed from a class in which little diminution is to be expected in a seaport town. There are 92 single cells, and 6 rooms with beds, which accommodation is not sufficient to provide the average number of prisoners with a separate cell at night, a most desirable point to attain.

The gaol was, as I stated above, very clean and orderly, but several of the bedsteads were out of repair, and should be either properly put in order or cast without delay.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

The profits upon the labour of prisoners must have been very considerable within the past year, as I perceived, during my inspection of the books, that they had balanced the additional expenditure incurred by changing the dietary, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop: it appeared also that the clerk's wages were paid from the same source. For this Mr. Ryan deserves great credit, as it must have required constant attention on his part to produce such effects. Still I should have far preferred seeing the same unremitting industry devoted to procuring instruction in trades for younger prisoners. I must now call the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact, that no regular schoolmaster is kept, and consequently that little or no instruction can be communicated to the prisoners. This great want I trust the Board will take means to remedy, as they must agree with me, that a well qualified person in this department is of essential consequence in every well-ordered prison. The labour on the wheel is turned to a variety of useful purposes; it grinds bones and oatmeal, which latter is a great saving to the expenditure; and it also works a tuck mill.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The separation between the tried and untried prisoners is well observed in this department. I found the female prisoners all usefully employed, under the superintendence of the matron and her assistant; and I have no doubt, as soon as the working sheds are finished and fit for occupation, that the female prisoners will be individually separated while at work. The matron and her assistant seem qualified and anxious, but their best efforts must be completely baffled as long as the necessity exists of keeping lunatics in a department which should be devoted to quiet industry.

The part of the chapel which is set apart for the women is damp and cold. This should be rectified at once.

In reference to the separate working sheds of which I have above spoken, I would remark, that if the Board think proper to extend the system to the other wards of the gaol, and enforce the rule of prisoners eating their meals alone in their cells, a very great part of the advantages of the separate system would be obtained without any heavy expenditure.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary at present established in this prison, as far as my observation goes, is one of the most wholesome that can be devised, and not more expensive than any that is available in the present season of dearth. It consists of—Breakfast, 8 ozs. of oatmeal stirabout and 1 pint of sweetmilk. Dinner, 1 lb. of bread and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are regularly kept, and in this department very great pains appear to be taken to obtain accuracy in the issue and returns of provisions. The Governor keeps a book which reports the date of all admissions and discharges to and from the hospital.

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South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers generally seem to attend carefully to their duties, as appears by the number of visits paid during the year by those not resident within the walls.

The return is as follows:—

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	134
Surgeon,	94	Roman Catholic do.,	227

The turnkey who attends the wheel, is taken from the general duty of the prison, and the discipline of his ward must of necessity suffer by his absence.

The necessity of hereafter hiring tradesmen in the capacity of turnkeys, if the teaching of trades is to be effectually carried on, will be obvious to the Board without any further remark on my part.

Great credit is due to Mr. D'Arcy for the activity and energy of his superintendence, and to Mr. Ryan for his attention to the interests of the county, in reducing the burden of expenditure.

The accommodation of the turnkeys is very bad.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is well conducted and clean, and amply provides for the separation of males and females. There were 13 patients in hospital on the day of my inspection.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The number of lunatics in this prison is less than in many others, still, however, the evils of confining these persons in County Goals was painfully apparent in the female wards.

Male lunatics,	3
Female do.,	8

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the last Saturday in each month to check the accounts—the bills are only discharged once in the quarter. I should say that the members are generally most anxious to do all that can be done for the benefit of the prisoners, and the efficiency of the gaol. While upon this subject, I would wish to remark to the Board, that viewing labour in prisons as an essential part of reformatory and penal discipline, the pecuniary gain should always be looked upon as secondary to the beneficial effect to be produced in the habits of the prisoners, and that as a most efficacious mode of reform, one of the main objects should be the teaching of trades to the younger delinquents, in order to enable them, upon discharge, to obtain their living, without of necessity reverting to their old depraved habits of life.

General Observations.

General observations.

There are no baths in this prison, a deficiency which ought to be supplied, more especially a bath for the prisoners on their first reception into the gaol. This subject was spoken of by Mr. D'Arcy and myself, and I may say that he is prepared to point out to the Board a part of the prison where a reception bath and cell might be constructed at little expense.

The sewers of the gaol are not good; this is a matter of great importance, but I fear the expense of a remedy would be very great.

The whole of the prison clothing and blankets, all of which are made in the gaol, are exceedingly strong and serviceable.

The wash-houses and laundry require improvements.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are nine bridewells in this county; they are all under the superintendence of Mr. D'Arcy, the Local Inspector of the Galway gaol.

The great advantage gained by the adoption of this system is evident in the excellent state of furniture and appointments generally observable in this county.

Portumna.

Portumna, which is a new bridewell, contains 2 day-rooms, 3 cells for women, and 5 for men, besides a cell for drunkards.

The prisoners appear to be occasionally kept beyond the proper period, and there is great difficulty in keeping the privies clean.

Woodford.

The *Woodford* bridewell, if it be continued, would require a good deal of looking after. I should think, however, that it would be a good plan to pension the keeper, who is very old and feeble, and hand the prison, which contains only two cells, over to the police, as a lock-up house.

Eyrecourt.

At *Eyrecourt* bridewell there are no proper means of obtaining a sufficient supply of water; a pump is much wanting.

Ballinasloe.

At *Ballinasloe* the yard walls are too low for safety; the bridewell was clean and in good order.

The yards were rough and required to be gravelled. The chimneys smoke, an almost universal complaint in these small prisons.

Loughrea.

At *Loughrea* the bridewell was clean, but the boards of orders have been destroyed by the smoke, and new ones are required.

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South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

Oughterard.

The *Oughterard* bridewell is new, but exceedingly damp. The walls of the yards are quite too low for security.

Gort.

At *Gort* the bridewell was clean and in good order. The pump is useless, and there are no sewers.

Generally speaking, the state of the bridewells in this country is creditable to those connected with them; but the radical defects of bad chimneys, bad sewerage, deficiency of water, and want of height in the walls, render them difficult to keep in the state in which they ought to be.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Town of Galway Gaol. Visited Sept. 3, 1846.

Town of Galway Gaol.

I visited this gaol on the 3rd September, and found it, as far as cleanliness and good order are concerned, in a state most highly creditable to the Governor, Mr. Marshall, and his staff.

There appears to be ample accommodation for the number of prisoners usually confined; the average of males and females in prison, being only 20 of the former, and 10 of the latter, total 30, while the number of single cells is 36.

The total number of committals during the last year, amounting as they do to 596, shows that the periods of imprisonment are so very short, as to render any reformatory discipline nearly impossible.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

In this prison there are no prison dresses, a circumstance which injures the appearance of the gaol much, but the Grand Jury are unable to allocate funds for such a purpose, and Mr. Marshall seems to think, that even if they did provide dresses, they could only be issued to those prisoners who should be confined for long periods—a class which is far from numerous in this prison. It is, however, my opinion that the spirit, if not the letter, of the Irish Prisons Act, (see sections 78 and 87 of 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74,) renders it imperative upon the prison authorities to provide dresses for poor prisoners.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is not any attempt made to teach trades to the prisoners, on account of the short periods for which they are committed. For the same reason there is no employment of any kind.

This is a state of things which should not be allowed to exist, and were the Board of Superintendence to adopt even the very simple course of making those committed for short periods pick oakum or cocoa nut fibre, it would be far preferable to the present system of total idleness.

Schools are kept in the male and female department, by one of the turnkeys and the head matron.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This department was clean, and in good order. The matron appears well qualified for her situation, and anxious to do every thing in her power.

The rooms in which the women were confined being dark and damp, I suggested to Mr. Marshall, that the females should be allowed the use of the pauper debtors' apartments, which are hardly ever occupied.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and plentiful, but the prisoners are allowed to eat their meals together in the day-rooms. This Mr. Marshall has promised to alter for the future, and cause them to eat their food apart from each other in their cells.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and accurately kept. All provisions are entered in pass-books, and the accounts closed at the end of the half-year, and paid by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Marshall, the Governor, is a most excellent and praiseworthy officer, and makes the best use in his power of the very inefficient means at his disposal. I have no doubt, that could he be placed in a situation which would afford greater scope for his exertions, he would be found quite equal to it.

I have already spoken of the matron. The turnkeys appear to be respectable and steady men.

The return of the number of visits paid during the year by the non-resident officers, will serve to show their attention in their different departments.

Local Inspector,	96	Protestant Chaplain,	147
Surgeon,	91	Roman Catholic do.,	196

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital was clean, and in good order; there were only 2 patients in the female ward.

The books are well kept, and the sick carefully attended by Doctor Veitch, who also has charge of the county gaol.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There was only a single lunatic in the gaol.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

South District

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee. Visited Sep. 11, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the 11th of September I visited and thoroughly inspected Tralee Gaol. I found it remarkably clean; and every effort seems to be made, both by the officers and the Board of Superintendence, to render it a credit to the county.

The general accommodation is, however, exceedingly limited, particularly in the female department—in fact, it is generally insufficient for the number of prisoners confined. This is at once apparent, from the fact that the average number of prisoners is nearly 130, while there are only 64 single cells, and 18 rooms, for more than two persons. This accommodation ought not to be used for more than about 120 persons, while the number confined may have amounted to upwards of 170—as the greatest number of males in the prison at one time during the last year reached 139, and of females 35.

The anxiety of the Board of Superintendence to render the gaol more useful, is fully evident from the expense gone to in erecting sheds for separate employment in the yards. The whole of the sewerage is bad, and I suggested to Mr. Hurly, to procure a strong forcing pump, to be worked by the hard labour class, for such a period each day as might be found necessary to keep them perfectly clean. This is found highly useful at Ennis.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The store-rooms of this prison are filled with well-manufactured articles, the work of the prisoners, and I am assured that most of the produce is easily disposed of. The bedding, blankets, and prison dresses, are all made in the gaol, and are of a very excellent description. A walk for making twine has been established between the outer and inner walls. The twine meets a ready sale at 14*d.* the lb. A return of the number of prisoners taught trades in this gaol, for the year ending the 10th of September, 1846, gives the following gratifying statement:—

Weaving,	19	Wrapper making	31
Shoemaking,	8	Sack making,	2
Carpenters,	2	Twine making,	4
Sawyers,	3		
Tailors,	7	Total,	83
Mat making,	7		

There is a school held in the chapel for one hour every day, which is found useful. Mr. Hurly, the Local Inspector, seems to consider, and in my mind wisely, while instruction in reading and writing is not by any means neglected, still, that teaching the prisoners trades, (whose lengthened period of confinement renders such teaching practicable,) when accompanied by a sound system of moral instruction, is by far the most efficacious means of reformation which can be adopted. The system of works established in the gaol, under Mr. Harly's superintendence, and directly carried out by the Sub-Governor, Mr. Martin Crean, is most creditable to these officers, and useful to the prisoners. A list of the work done in this gaol, and profits thereon, (if my limits would allow of its insertion,) would prove how very much may be done, by a combination of zeal and well directed energy.

There are 17 cells erected in the yards, fit for separate employment. Twelve looms are actively at work, of which three are in one loft, where the younger prisoners are instructed by a tradesman employed for the purpose.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The accommodation in this part of the prison is, as I have before stated, quite insufficient, although considerably increased from what it was some years since.

The matron is evidently a most active, excellent, and intelligent person; the cleanliness of the department under her control is perfect. The want of accommodation, however, cramps every thing, and renders any efficient classification quite impossible. The matron, finding that the legal classification cannot be carried out, endeavours to make herself acquainted with the individual characters of the prisoners, and in this way, perhaps, is able to establish a more efficient control, than any useless attempt, with her present means, to carry out the letter of the law could afford. There are six sheds for separate employment in this department, in which the women were engaged in carding, spinning, and mat making.

The laundry is clean and well managed, though small.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary has hitherto been principally composed of potatoes, but is immediately to be changed to bread and oatmeal stirabout.

Mr. Hurly also promised me to enforce the system of separating the prisoners at meals.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this gaol are exceedingly well managed, and strictly according to law. The entire system of checks is complete, and the balance of profit on work distinctly shown.

Officers.

Officers.

The character and services of Mr. Hurly, the Local Inspector, must be too well known to the Grand Jury, to require any mention of them by me; and of Mr. Martin Crean, and Mrs. Brereton, I have already spoken.

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South District.

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.

I have therefore only to state, that the general duties of the prison are efficiently and attentively performed by Mr. Murphy, the Governor, and that the turnkeys and other officers appear to be well chosen and active.

The number of visits paid by the officers not residing in the gaol, were as follows:—

Local Inspector, and Prot. Chaplain, 272 | Surgeon, . . 109 | R. Catholic Chaplain, 225

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were 8 persons in hospital, 2 of whom were lunatics. It was clean, and well aired.

The prescription book is accurately kept, as is also that for the dates of admission and discharge of patients.

The women were without shoes, which Mr. Hurly promised to provide for them.

The hospital suffers from the bad sewerage, in common with the rest of the prison.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This unhappy and troublesome class is exceedingly numerous in this gaol, and interferes much with its discipline and cleanliness. There are 18 male lunatics, 2 idiots, and 9 females; in all 29 persons—one-fourth of the total number of prisoners confined in the gaol—a proportion which must be considered enormous. I cannot but think, that were the rules laid down in Sir Edward Sugden's circular of the 18th of March, 1843, strictly observed, such an accumulation could not have taken place.

Let this be as it may, though officers may do their utmost, as long as this system continues, it will be quite impossible to preserve proper discipline in gaols.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence appear to be very anxious to give every assistance to the Local Inspector, and the officers of the gaol; but unless some very considerable alterations are made in the prison buildings, no energy or activity can make some of the departments of this gaol as efficient as they should be.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The Bridewells in this county are under the general management of the Board of Superintendence of the county gaol; they are visited at each Quarter Sessions by the Governor of the gaol, or the Sub-governor.

They are mostly well kept and clean, and the furniture and buildings in good order.

The following observations struck me during my tour of inspection.

Tarbert.

The Bridewell at *Tarbert* is clean and regular, but is applied to some purposes for which it was not originally intended, and which must interfere with proper discipline. One of the cells has been turned into a store room for arms; this should be rectified as soon as possible.

The accounts of expenditure are, in most of the bridewells in this country, very irregular, and in few of them is there any visitors' book kept, in which the Magistrates of the neighbourhood, or the Local Inspectors, could enter their remarks.

Listowel.

The *Listowel* Bridewell was clean, and the committal book well kept, but there was no provision book, or any other check upon expenditure, neither was there any visitors' book.

Kenmare.

The *Kenmare* Bridewell was clean and orderly, as was also that at Dingle.

Milltown.

At *Milltown* every thing appeared correct, except that a mistake had been made in taking the lease of the ground on which the new building was erected. This, however, can be rectified, and certainly there appears every disposition upon the part of the landlord to do so.

Killarney.

Killarney Bridewell seems to be exceedingly well kept, and the books well regulated in every respect. The outer doors require painting.

Castleisland.

Castleisland Bridewell is creditably conducted. A new external door is much wanting, and I would call the attention of the Grand Jury to the very great difficulty which exists here of obtaining medical attendance for poor prisoners.

Notwithstanding the favourable nature of the above remarks, I consider that there are several minor points, both in discipline and expenditure, in which the bridewells of this county would benefit, by a more stringent system of supervision.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy. Visited Nov. 17, 1846.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

General State and Accommodation.

General State and Accommodation.

The accommodation in this small prison, namely, 32 single cells, is quite sufficient for the average number confined in it, which does not often exceed 26 prisoners. There were 34 of all classes confined on the day of my inspection, and the general appearance of the gaol was clean and orderly. The cells are airy, light, well ventilated, and wholesome.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

There were some of the prisoners employed in mat making and oakum picking, there is also a good deal of stone-breaking, but the establishment is too small, both in number of prisoners and of officers, to allow of any considerable quantity of useful employment or instruction. There is not any regular schoolmaster, but two of the turnkeys instruct the

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classes to the best of their power, and seem to be intelligent and well-disposed men. There are two looms in the prison, but they are not used, there being no one competent to instruct the prisoners.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There being only one superintendent and very limited accommodation in this department, there can be but little either of regular classification or proper superintendence. The tried and untried prisoners are all in the same wards. There is not any regular school, and the Matron, who seems a kind and intelligent person, was very unwell, and had no deputy.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The Governor, Mr. Drill, appears to keep his accounts and books very well and accurately. The commitment registry is of a good form and carefully kept. There is not any Governor's journal except the punishment book, and it, I am happy to say, shows very few entries. The pass-books should be kept in the gaol in order to answer the purpose for which they are intended. On the whole, however, this department is very creditable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital consists of two large rooms, one at each end of the prison; they are kept clean and in good order, but, from the general good health of the prisoners and the attention of the Surgeon, are seldom used. There were no patients in either. The prescription book is correctly kept.

Officers.

Officers.

There are only three turnkeys, one of whom acts as gate porter, consequently in this prison legal classification cannot be strictly enforced, the staff is not numerous enough for superintendence, and some of the classes must be in a great measure left to themselves. One of the turnkeys is a shoemaker, and all seem qualified for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Drill, the Governor, is attentive, and, as far as his means allow, regulates the prison well. Mr. Butler also takes great pains to keep matters on a good footing in the gaol, and is an intelligent and active officer.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only two women confined together in one cell; they had no shoes, and did not appear to me to be as well attended as their condition required.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets occasionally for the purpose of attending to the different matters connected with the prison, and they pass the accounts and pay bills under their own inspection, half yearly.

I left a note upon the books calling their attention to the state of the bedding, but shall not refer to it here further, as I am sure nothing more was necessary than to point out deficiencies in order to have them at once made good. Neither the prison blankets or the clothing are made in the gaol.

I am perfectly satisfied that any things not quite satisfactory connected with the discipline of the prisons in this county, to which I have thought it my duty to call the attention of the Boards of Superintendence, are far more to be attributed to the peculiar situation of the prisons than to any neglect upon the part of the officers. I must say that I do not think that the system of having two gaols in so small a county as Kildare is one which does justice either to the officers employed, or to the exertions of the gentlemen who serve upon the Boards of Superintendence. This, however, is a subject which would require more consideration than I have yet been able to give the matter, before I could venture to suggest a remedy. In the meantime, I would beg to point out to the Grand Jury one inevitable effect which is plainly visible in Athy gaol. In prisons where the separate system cannot be carried out, the only means on which we can depend for the reformation of prisoners are strict superintendence and classification. Now, the law requires in small prisons the same division of classes as in those in which a greater number of prisoners may be confined, viz. four classes of male prisoners, not including therein either debtors or lunatics. To superintend these classes there are, I may say necessarily, only two turnkeys available in Athy gaol; the consequences are inevitable, they can neither superintend nor instruct the prisoners effectively. I do not make these remarks with any wish to throw censure upon any one—far from it; I only put them forward to impress upon the Board and Grand Jury, that the only way in which so small a staff as that of Athy gaol can be made effective, (supposing the two gaols still to be continued,) would be to build such a number of sheds for separate employment in the yards, as by keeping each prisoner in a degree to himself, would render two officers sufficient to superintend and instruct them individually, without leaving the remainder to associate without restraint.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas. Visited Nov. 16, 1846.

General State and Accommodation.

General State and Accommodation.

THIS prison was in exceedingly good order the day I made my inspection, and the discipline and arrangements all gave proof of the existence of a good and regular system.

The number of prisoners confined was exactly the average of the year, namely,—

Males,	25	Females,	17	Total,	42

The accommodation, consisting of 62 single cells and 10 rooms with beds, affords ample means for giving each prisoner a separate cell at night. The furniture, bedding, and gaol clothing are all good, but none of them are made in the gaol—the Governor states, for want of sufficient hands.

There are 14 of the single cells fitted for the separate system. they are large, airy, well ventilated, and heated, and are used for confining boys and persons recommitted to the gaol. The Governor states, that of several boys who have undergone their term of imprisonment in these cells, none have come back to prison. No more satisfactory proof can be needed of the efficiency of even a modified application of the system of separation, which is not in this prison carried out to its full extent, as the legal forms have not been as yet complied with. The prisoners confined in the above-mentioned cells are generally employed in mat and shoe making. I should suggest the propriety of procuring one or two looms for the instruction of the boys in weaving, and as a commencement towards manufacturing the materials for prison dresses. There is one loom at work, but I think more might easily be employed, and with advantage to the prisoners.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

School is carried on in the chapel, where the *classes* are well separated, every morning for three hours. To judge from the registry, which is well kept, the effect is very satisfactory. The schoolmaster seems efficient and attentive, and his return of the prisoners' progress is creditable to him.

The return of progress in the male school was as follows:—

Number taught to read,	28	Number improved,	66
" " to write,	31		
		Total,	125

I think as the modified system of separation has apparently succeeded so well in this gaol, it would be right to take the necessary steps, as recommended by Major Palmer last year, to legalize the carrying of it out to its full extent. Female Classes.—This department was very clean and orderly. The matron seems well qualified for her duty. Want of room, however, in this, as in most other prisons, renders the classification required by law very defective indeed; the misdemeanants and felons being all confined together. A school and proper registry of progress is kept by the matron, and the women are generally employed in the usual manner.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good and wholesome; bread and milk for dinner, and oatmeal stirabout for breakfast.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are, generally speaking, correctly kept, especially the private journal of the Governor. The number of punishments is small, and shows that much may be done to diminish them by an effective system of discipline. The abstract of daily consumption is not kept strictly in accordance with the Act of Parliament, and the pass-books should have been in the hands of the Governor, in order to render them useful.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Burgh, the Local Inspector, appears exceedingly attentive to the duties of the gaol, and Mr. Clarke, the Governor, takes great pains with the establishment, and is evidently active, efficient, and intelligent. The matron and sub-governor seem well qualified for their respective stations.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers shows the degree of their attention to their respective duties during the last year:—

Local Inspector,	87	Protestant Chaplain,	75
Surgeon,	134	Roman Catholic do.,	65

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are well kept; admission and discharge book, and that for prescriptions, all correct. The hospital was very clean, and every thing depending on Dr. Walsh seems efficiently done, but a nurse-tender is much wanting; and some steps should be taken to separate the male and female wards more effectually.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence only meets twice a year for the passing of the accounts. Most county Boards assemble once a month, and I think it a far better plan; but I am quite

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aware that on account of the division of the county, the Boards for each prison are much divided, and perhaps more cannot be expected from the members. The Grand Jury presents in advance.

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were only four lunatics in the gaol, and they were distributed through the classes, so as not to occasion much trouble.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

County of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited Nov. 20, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I have seen no county gaol in the southern district, of which the construction and want of proper means of carrying out good discipline among the prisoners, might be expected more to dishearten the officers in charge of it, than that of the County Kilkenny; yet, much to their credit, every possible means seems to be employed by them to render the scanty accommodation it affords as useful as possible.

On the day of my inspection there were 100 prisoners on the books of the county gaol, of these 62 were males, and 30 females, tried and untried, felons and misdemeanants, the remaining 8 were debtors.

The prison contains only 48 single cells. It is thus apparent, that were it not for the relief afforded by the appendage called the house of correction, it would be nearly impossible to find room for the average number of prisoners, 63 males, and 17 females, total 80. This deficiency of accommodation renders legal classification quite impossible, and as the number of officers is not sufficient to afford proper superintendence, the association of the prisoners in their day-rooms must be all but totally unrestrained. Upon the evils necessarily resulting from such a state of things it is needless to dwell. It is much to be lamented that the improvements in this gaol, which have been some years in contemplation, were not carried out at the time their necessity was first recognised, as I fear, in the present times of almost unequalled distress, little can be hoped for in the way of amelioration, at least such as would involve expense.

It is nevertheless imperative upon me to point out the deficiencies which exist, and I am quite sure that the Grand Jury and the Board of Superintendence will feel as much anxiety to remedy them as I can, whenever the means of so doing shall be in their power.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

The prison dresses are made in the gaol, but the blankets are bought. Some persons have been instructed in shoemaking, a good thing in itself; but the system of employing prisoners as instructors is faulty, more especially where the want of accommodation compels the men to work all in one room, without the degree of supervision which would be required to prevent the evils of association. All the shoes are made in the gaol. A good and well-conducted school has hitherto been kept up in this prison; but unfortunately the schoolmaster, who appears to have been an excellent and praiseworthy officer, has become so old and infirm as to render his retirement a matter of necessity. I regret this much, as the progress of the prisoners was extremely creditable to him, and proved that he paid great attention to his duty. The school is held two hours a day for each class.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There were 25 women, besides children, crowded *into eight cells* in this ward; legal or indeed any classification being of course impossible. The women were all employed in the passage attached to the cells, which they filled from end to end, sitting close together; nothing but evil can be expected to result. The Matron seems anxious and attentive in the performance of her duties, but she would require assistance, as suggested last year by Major Palmer, in order to be able to do any good in such a situation. The women were clean, orderly, and all employed either in knitting, sewing, or binding shoes. A school is kept, but it cannot be useful, as while the Matron is engaged in instruction all superintendence must cease.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

Almost all the books and accounts are well and accurately kept, but that of profit on work should be more distinctly shown. The receipts from the prisoners for their allowance of one-third are all regular, but the remaining part of the account is mixed with the general return. In general this department is highly creditable to the Governor.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread and milk, and stirabout. It is good and sufficient.

There are at present no contracts, on account of the uncertainty of prices. Bargains are made from week to week, as neither party wishes to enter into an engagement for a longer period.

Officers.

Officers.

Colonel Jones, the Local Inspector, pays the greatest possible attention to the prison; in fact, as far as rests with him and the Governor, who is apparently an excellent and intelligent

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South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

officer, every thing is done to render the gaol what it ought to be, and I am satisfied were the means at their command, the county gaol at Kilkenny need be second to none. There are only three turnkeys available for the general duties of the prison, as one is employed on the gate, and one at the house of correction, this number is not sufficient for proper classification and superintendence.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The lunatics are unfortunately numerous, and prevent what little can be done in the way of discipline from being even as effective as it might be. They should all if possible be transferred to the house of correction, unless there be some legal impediment.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

I found this small prison clean and in good order; the officer in charge seems intelligent and attentive. It is not, however, to be expected that any reformatory discipline can be carried out.

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is small, and without any proper separation between the sexes. The books are correctly kept, but the charge for medicine is greater than is usual in other gaols of the same size.

General observations.

General Observations.

The laundry is small and bad. I was told that the Board had once entertained the intention of building 36 cells on the separate system; if this were done, and a number of sheds equal to cells at present in use built in the yards, where there is ample room, there would be accommodation sufficient for 82 prisoners upon the separate system, and so enable the officers to carry out that discipline with effect for the average number confined. This I think might be done without any very *great* expense, and would save the county the necessity of building a new gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

There are three of these small prisons in Kilkenny, all of which I think would benefit much by being taken immediately under the control of the Board of Superintendence, especially as regards the accounts of expenditure.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—This is an old and very dilapidated place. There are no useful sewers, the windows are broken, and it is entirely out of repair.

The accounts appear tolerably well kept, but the prison is quite unfit for a sessions town. There is no proper visitors' book.

Callan.

Callan.—This is a new prison, and is clean, in good order, and creditable to the keeper, who has his accounts correctly arranged.

It would require a boundary wall, and there are two great deficiencies in its construction, the want of a pump, and of proper sewerage.

Urlingford.

Urlingford.—This prison is clean and well ordered. The books properly kept. There is no pump, and the yard for male prisoners is quite insecure and wants gravelling There is no visitors' book. The salaries of the bridewell keepers in this county are too low; in fact, they are under the sum specified in the 103rd section of the Prisons Act. I understand that the salary of keeper of the Thomastown has been raised.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

City of Kilkenny Gaol. Visited Nov. 21, 1846.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

A very short statement of facts will be sufficient to show the condition of this gaol, and to point out how utterly unfit it is for the purposes to which a prison ought to be applied, and how impossible it is that any good can arise from its continuance in its present state; to a city like Kilkenny its existence is most discreditable.

On the day of my inspection I found 37 prisoners confined in a prison which contains only 8 separate cells and a few rooms with beds; this becomes still worse when we consider that the whole building is barely above the level of the ground, and that at one period, certainly, during the last year, there were no less than 68 prisoners crowded into it. It is needless to say that there is no classification, and that tried and untried prisoners are all kept together; of the latter, however, there are few at any time, as the Quarter Sessions prevent any great accumulation taking place. My great objection to it, however, is as a place for carrying out sentences of imprisonment, as the bodily health of the prisoner can hardly be expected to hold out for a long period in such a place, and that as there is no separation, and no education possible, he must, as a matter of necessity, come out far worse in mind than when he entered the walls. There is no gaol clothing for the prisoners, nor uniform for the officers. School is not attempted, nor would it be possible to carry it on effectively; and there is not any employment for the prisoners beyond stone-breaking.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is creditably arranged; there is, however, no descriptive return in the registry, and the abstract of daily consumption, although well shown, is not according to the Schedule of the Prisons Act. The punishments are few.

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers.

Officers.

The officers in this establishment deserve great credit for their exertions, and no greater praise can be bestowed upon them, than to say that, with such wretched accommodation, the prison was clean, and the prisoners healthy. Mr. Magee, the Governor, seems to me to be a person who with fairer opportunities would do much, but nothing can be more disheartening than his present situation. Mr. Prim, the Local Inspector, also seems to take every possible trouble and pains in his department, and to be most anxious to make as much as possible of the means at his disposal.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This part of the prison is as well regulated as circumstances will admit; there is, however, no use in entering into details, the best arrangements could have but little success. The apartments of the women, part of which are under ground, are low, damp, dark, and unwholesome. An application should be made to allow of the females sleeping in some rooms above, which belong to the county, although even these, except for the fact of not being *below* the level of the street, are but little better than those in which they reside. The hospital, even, is under ground.

General Observations.

General observations.

The Apothecary's bill is high, £15 for the half-year, but this is attributed to the expense occasioned by some sick convicts. The Board pay the accounts half-yearly.

The dietary is wholesome and sufficient, but I would recommend the use of bread occasionally for one of the meals.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers is as follows:—

Local Inspector,	304	Protestant Chaplain,	105
Surgeon,	115	Roman Catholic do.,	100

Sick calls are not included in Chaplains' visits.

It appears from the Report of Major Palmer, last year, that he has long in vain endeavoured to prevail upon the Grand Jury and rate-payers of the city of Kilkenny to take some steps towards the building of a new gaol on another site. I have only to add that I quite agree with him in the opinion that no improvement or alteration of the present prison could make it what it ought to be.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore. Visited Aug. 31, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I THIS day visited the above prison, and found it exceedingly clean, and generally in excellent in order. Although this gaol is of modern construction, it was built before the system of discipline, now generally approved of, was contemplated; and consequently, the whole of the cells are, with regard to size, ventilation, and warmth, of such a description as would render an attempt to carry out the separate system to its full extent, inconsistent with the spirit of the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44.

The gaol being only about 20 years built, and having cost a very large sum, I think it would be unreasonable to expect the Grand Jury to go to the expense which would be required to render the building available for the purpose of separate confinement. Much, however, may be done, if the Grand Jury carry out their purpose of erecting sheds in the yards, for enabling the prisoners to work separately at their several trades. This work, I believe, would have been already commenced, had not the sum of £500, allocated for the improvement of the gaol, been necessarily applied for other and more pressing purposes.

A turf shed, a new laundry, and apartments for the turnkeys, all of which were much needed, have been built within the present year; and the sewers secured at a considerable expense. I have every hope that the construction of the workshops will be proceeded with in the course of the next year, and this improvement, in addition to the system already adopted of giving the prisoners their meals each in their own cell, will go far to extend the benefit of separation to this establishment.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

A great deal appears to have been done, and with good judgment, towards finding almost constant employment for the prisoners.

A great number of trades are carried on in the prison, and so efficiently managed, that the whole of the plastering, carpenters' work, and masonry, necessary for the improvements to which I have alluded, has been executed by the prisoners only.

The Board intend to fill all vacancies in the staff, by men who are themselves good tradesmen, and have already secured the services of a very good weaver. The texture of the stuffs produced in the gaol, is a proof of his attention to his duty. I should suggest that the salary of this man be raised to an equality with that of the other turnkeys.

The school is carried on daily in the chapel, and the registry shows that several prisoners have been instructed in reading and writing, while a still greater number have been much improved.

The schoolmaster appears to be a respectable man and an efficient teacher.

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South District.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The matron and her assistant both seem to be clever and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

The women under their charge are all taught reading and writing, and in many instances have benefited considerably by their instruction.

The principal occupations among the women are carding and spinning wool and flax.

The separation of males and females is effectually carried out; but I would call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the fact, that a difficulty exists of properly classifying the female prisoners—so much so, that on the day of my inspection, the untried women, and those convicted, were at work in the same day-room. This evil I am sure the Board will take into consideration, with a view to its correction.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, and consists entirely of bread and milk and stirabout, so that no alteration will be required in consequence of the failure of the potato crop.

The Governor expects that the prices of the present year will raise the expenditure to 3½*d.* per head for each prisoner.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this gaol are exceedingly well managed, and every thing connected with them arranged by Mr. Berry, the Local Inspector, with the utmost regularity. There are no pass-books for provisions kept, as the accounts are checked by Mr. Berry twice a week, and all bills are paid under inspection of the Board of Superintendence on the first Monday in each month.

Provisions are brought in on the requisition of the store-keeper, by the contractor, and issued upon the Governor's order. These orders are at present all filed, but Mr. Harding, the Governor, assented to my suggestion, that in future he would keep a regular requisition book.

I also suggested the necessity of keeping a porter's book, for entering the names of all who come into the gaol, whether visitors or prisoners.

Officers.

Officers.

The staff of this prison consists of very active, intelligent, and well qualified officers. Mr. Harding, the Governor, and Mr. Bourke, his deputy, pay strict attention to their duties, and the state of the gaol is most creditable to them and Mr. Berry. The subordinate officers are all clothed in uniform. The duties of the Chaplains are regularly attended to.

While on this subject, it might be as well to call the attention of the Board to the more effectual separation of the prisoners in the chapel; a point of great consequence, when so much is done towards bringing the discipline of the gaol so nearly to that of the *separate* system.

Number of Visits paid by the External Officers during the last year.

Local Inspector,	117	Protestant Chaplain,	179
Surgeon,	249	Roman Catholic do.,	163
Dr. Pierse,	209		

Hospital.

Hospital.

There were no male prisoners in hospital, and nothing of consequence in the female ward. The health of the prisoners is excellent.

The attendance of Dr. Pierse and Mr. Dennis is constant. The latter supplies medicines by a contract for £15 a year.

I mentioned to Dr. Pierse how desirable it would be, if each prisoner were to be bathed at least once a month, and as he entirely agreed with me, I hope the arrangement may be carried into effect.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

I was much pleased with the very excellent arrangement of these unfortunate persons. They are entirely under the management of a turnkey, who has had much experience in the lunatic establishment at Maryborough; and it is perfectly obvious, from the perfect tranquillity and regularity of his ward, that the means he adopts are most judicious. Should lunatics still continue to be confined in the county gaols, I would recommend a similar arrangement to the consideration of all Grand Juries.

An advertisement has been made to obtain a similar benefit for the female department, by securing the services of a qualified nurse.

Number of Lunatics.

Males,	7	Females,	2	Total,	9

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board of Superintendence meets the first Monday in every month, and from the manner in which their accounts are kept, and their general arrangement of the gaol, it is obvious that the members are both active and efficient.

General observations

General Observations.

So much has been said already, that I have but little to remark under this head.

The bedding is pretty good, and will all be examined, and renewed where necessary, in October next.

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The clothing is all made in the gaol; the materials are woven, and the stuff made up by prisoners, under the superintendence of the turnkeys. It is good and warm.

South District.

King's County Gaol, at Tullamore.

Birr Bridewell.

Birr Bridewell.

There is but one bridewell in the King's County; it is well kept, and clean. Books regularly and well arranged, dietary good and sufficient.

This bridewell has not by any means sufficient accommodation for prisoners during Quarter Sessions; six cells out of nine only are available for sleeping rooms. If it could be managed, I would suggest the propriety of allowing the keeper a few suits of gaol clothing, to be issued to any prisoners who may be kept for long periods in the bridewell; their own dress being often insufficient, and frequently filthy.

The bridewell accounts are laid before the Board of Superintendence once a month, and all accounts are paid by the Board. Money is advanced by the Local Inspector each month, and the keeper purchases his provisions for ready money in the market.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Limerick Gaol.

County of Limerick Gaol.
Visited Sept. 8, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection there were 124 prisoners of all classes confined in this prison, and as the accommodation only amounts to 115 single cells, besides 16 rooms with beds, it is not nearly sufficient to afford each individual of the average number confined—

Males, . . .	140	Females, . . .	26	Total, . . .	166

—a separate cell at night. The prisoners are, however, separated as far as the accommodation will allow, and eat their meals in the cells.

Some of the privies were out of repair.

The general arrangements and discipline of Limerick Gaol are exceedingly good, and although a good deal of derangement had been for a time occasioned in the general routine, in consequence of a part of the prison having been burned down; every thing had, nevertheless, returned to its usual regularity at the period of my visit. A portion of the gaol has been fitted up for making an experiment on the separate system, and sheds for employment have been erected in two of the yards.

I recommended the Governor to appoint a day in each fortnight for a *special* inspection of the furniture of the prison, as there is not any other method which tends more to induce the subordinate officers to pay strict attention to the articles under their charge.

The sheds for employment, twenty-two in number, are heated with hot air, and well ventilated; those at first built are not so good as those more lately constructed, having been roofed with zink, and the heating pipe having been placed under the floor.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools

The schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk, seems to be exceedingly well qualified for his situation. The registries show that the school is very useful, but as the building in which it was held was destroyed by the fire of the 20th of June last, some interruption in the attendance has taken place. Mr. Woodburn is making arrangements for recommencing instruction in the day-rooms, as soon as possible. Instruction in trades is given as far as it can be managed. The twenty-two sheds which have been erected, were all occupied by persons fully employed, among whom were seven weavers at their looms. The few separate cells are most judiciously appropriated to boys under twenty years of age, and cases of recommittals; and I should say that the progress of this class, both in learning and in the acquisition of trades, was such as to hold out the best hopes from an extension of the system.

The manner in which the prisoners in these cells expressed their thanks for the benefits conferred on them, and for the attention they received, was most satisfactory, and highly creditable to both the Governor and Mr. Roche, the schoolmaster, of whose attention and kindness the prisoners seemed fully sensible.

Female Department.

Female Department.

This whole department is in such a state as to call for the immediate attention of the Board of Superintendence.

The Matron does not appear to be in any way to blame, but the total want of proper accommodation renders due classification extremely difficult, and proper instruction almost out of the question.

The Matron classifies the prisoners as far as she possibly can, separating the tried and untried, and the convicts. The necessity of distributing the lunatics among the other prisoners is, as usual, productive of great evil—there are seven insane females. The women are employed in spinning, carding, washing, and needlework, and all seemed clean and industrious.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary in this prison is on even a more liberal scale than is usual in other counties, consisting of eight ounces of Indian meal stirabout for breakfast with a pint of new milk, and twenty ounces of bread with the same quantity of milk for dinner.

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South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Even this liberal allowance did not prevent complaints, which appeared to me to be totally groundless. I would suggest to the Chaplains to be very particular in their inspection of the provisions. I do not by any means wish this to be understood as if I considered that they had not been so hitherto, but where a disposition to complain exists, it is the surest way of showing how unfounded the discontent must be.

The prisoners eat their meals in their cells, as far as the accommodation will allow.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

All the books required by law are well and accurately kept in this prison.

The mode of keeping the provision book, however, is not strictly in accordance with the form laid down by law. It is, I dare say, a very efficient form, but it appears to me to be more complicated than that indicated in Schedule A of the Prisons Act, and unless the Board have some special reason for continuing its use, I would recommend conforming strictly to the Act of Parliament. In all other points this department is most correct.

Officers.

Officers.

There is not any Local Inspector in this prison. Mr. Woodburn, the Governor, seems most anxious about the proper arrangement and discipline of his establishment, and particularly considerate and kind in his conduct to the prisoners. Of Mr. Roche I have already spoken, as exceedingly active and efficient in his department. Several of the Turnkeys are tradesmen, and qualified to instruct the prisoners. This I consider a matter of great importance in an establishment where a prospect exists of the prisoners being employed separately, and indeed useful in all prisons; but in gaols where the prisoners are assembled in classes some interruption to general superintendence must take place while the officer is engaged in instructing an individual.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers within the year was as follows:—

Surgeon, ...	150	Roman Catholic Chaplain, . .	145
Protestant Chaplain, ...	98	Physician, ...	220

Hospital.

Hospital.

This department is kept clean, and is airy and healthful; it is, however, exceedingly inconveniently situated, and difficult of access.

The Nurse-tender is, from ill health, unable to perform her duties, which are discharged by a servant. The Board should rectify this, and either superannuate the Nurse or procure an efficient deputy. The Medical Officers compound their own prescriptions.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This unfortunate class is, in this prison, as in all others, a source of the greatest annoyance, and renders the carrying out of proper discipline exceedingly difficult. One individual, although placed apart, disturbs the whole prison by his outcries and turbulence. Steps should be taken to get him transferred to the neighbouring Lunatic Asylum—more especially as I should judge his to be a case likely to benefit by proper treatment.

There were seventeen lunatics, male and female, in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets twice in each month; and at the last meeting all accounts are inspected and bills discharged. The members seem to be attentive, and the Grand Jury is liberal in its expenditure.

General observations.

General Observations.

All clothing is made in the gaol, and is of good quality. Sheets are allowed, which much improves the appearance of the prison and the real cleanliness of the prisoners.

Punishments are few in number, and very slight in themselves.

There were, on the day of my inspection, twenty-eight tradesmen at work, and forty-six male prisoners otherwise employed.

Some very excellent rugs are made in the gaol.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are in great want of more efficient control, and I would point out to the Board of Superintendence the benefit which would be derived from their adopting the system which has been found to work so well in Galway, Cork, and several other counties, namely, appointing a visiting officer to inspect the small prisons frequently, and for the Board to take the management of the bridewell accounts more effectually under their own control.

At present the system, if it can be called one, is most irregular, and keepers of bridewells are without any *efficient* control whatever.

I have taken notes of instances of these irregularities, but in the hope that the Board will adopt my suggestion, I shall not at present more particularly advert to them, considering that the fault lies more in the want of proper superintendence than in the individuals. I do not think there is any thing in the Prisons Act *to prevent* the adoption of such a system as I have described, and there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects.

Croom.

The *Croom* bridewell, which was the first I visited, was converted into a barrack for the detachment of troops stationed at that town, and the keeper was lodged at the police barracks.

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South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

I found the *Bruff* bridewell clean, but it is very inconveniently constructed. The keeper should be supplied with fresh copies of the regulations and a proper visitors' book.

The *Newcastle* bridewell was clean, but is also very inconvenient, and wants painting much.

The *Rathkeale* bridewell was clean and well kept, but is also old and ill arranged for convenience.

The bridewell at *Glinn* was tolerably clean, but in common with all the minor prisons of this county, would benefit much by the system I have pointed out.

Bruff. Newcastle. Rathkeale. Glinn.

In all that I have said upon this point, I more particularly refer to the accounts of provisions, and management of contracts, which are necessarily defective as long as the Keeper is paid by the Collector of Excise.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

City of Limerick Gaol. Visited Sept. 8, 1846.

City of Limerick Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This old prison is essentially bad in its construction; so much so, that the separation and classification of prisoners, as directed by law, is not only difficult, but nearly impossible. Many of the cells are low and damp, and I should imagine in winter very unwholesome.

It is kept clean, and really the officers have little more in their power.

The average of prisoners during the year amounts to 90, of both sexes, far more, as it appears to me, than the prison is capable of accommodating properly. I find, however, that they may have amounted at times to nearly 140, which can be easily imagined, when we reflect that the commitments for the past year reach to 1,614.

The Grand Jury should take immediate steps to add a wing to the prison, so as to place it at least in the same position, with regard to accommodation, which it occupied before a part of it was appropriated for the new court-house.

As long as the present exceedingly crowded state of the gaol continues, no efforts of the officers can by possibility place the prison in that creditable state which, in a flourishing city like Limerick, might be expected by any person visiting the district.

A number of sheds for the separate employment of prisoners might, at little expense, be erected in the yards of this prison, in more than one of which there is ample room for the purpose.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is no school; more need not be said to prove that but little benefit can accrue to the prisoners from confinement in this gaol.

There are no trades taught, nor are there the requisite means for doing so.

Picking oakum and breaking stones are the only means of employment rendered practicable by want of accommodation and deficiency of funds. Still, even from these miserable resources, the exertions of the Local Inspector and Governor have in a degree supplied the deficiency of gaol clothing. I am aware that great difficulty exists in this matter, in a prison where the great majority of the prisoners are sent in for very short periods. Still I think the law contemplates that all imprisoned for any length of time should be supplied if they require it. Shoes are more especially wanting.

For instruction, I should recommend that a Schoolmaster be hired, or at least that a competent Turnkey at an increased salary should be placed on the establishment.

Female Department.

Female Department.

In these wards every thing was neat and clean.

No classification is however practicable, beyond separating the tried from the untried. An attempt is made at carrying out instruction, but however creditable the effort, it is impossible that it can be effectual.

The matron had resigned at the period of my visit, and I considered it my duty to write to the Board, urging the propriety of immediately appointing a successor, and the necessity of selecting an efficient and experienced person to fill what is perhaps the most important post in a prison.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, and as cheap as circumstances will admit of; it is however rather dearer than usual, on account of the failure of the potato crop. Indian meal is used with success. I pressed upon Doctor Gibson the great advantage of making the prisoners eat their meals apart from each other, and he agreed to adopt the plan in future.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

These are well and accurately kept, under an effective system of check. This is not an easy matter in a prison which is used as a huge city bridewell; the numbers committed for re-examination alone amounting to double the total of many county gaols. There were 640 committals under this head only in the space of four months. There is an item in the accounts which I think the Grand Jury ought to exert themselves to remove—I mean the charge for interest upon money borrowed to support the prison. Surely it would be better to present a sufficient or even a greater sum than absolutely necessary *in advance*, as is done by almost all County Juries.

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South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Officers.

The city is much indebted to Doctor Gibson, of whose anxious superintendence and constant care too much cannot be said. Mr. Moore, the Governor, appears zealous and active, and seconds the Local Inspector well. Altogether, the greatest credit is due to those who do so much with such very scanty means, and such a very inconvenient prison.

The number of visits paid by the officers during the last year shows their attention to their duties:—

Local Inspector,	307	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	167
Surgeon,	168	Apothecary,	263
Protestant Chaplain,	111		

Upon the Chaplains I would wish to impress that a very important part of their duties is the inspection of the provisions.

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

The hospital was clean, but it is very badly ventilated, and unwholesomely heated by a stove. The books are well kept in all respects, except that I did not see any record of the dates when patients were admitted or dismissed—this should be rectified.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

The return under this head was blank, an exemption for which every person connected with the prison has reason to be thankful.

General observations.

General Observations.

There is a double monthly inspection of furniture in this prison, a system which I consider most useful, especially in connexion with the plan of furnishing each turnkey with a printed list of the articles in his charge, and making him responsible for their being taken proper care of.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough. Visited Sep. 19, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

On the day of my inspection this prison contained 94 prisoners of all classes—

Males,	63	Females,	31	Total,	94

of whom 22 are lunatics. The accommodation for which number, 67 single cells and 12 rooms containing 31 beds, appears large, but in reality is not sufficient for the average number—about 95—confined. This principally results from the large number of cells, rooms, and yards appropriated to lunatics and debtors, which might be turned to much better account in carrying out separation and classification, as far as might be practicable in a prison not built with a view to the former course of discipline. Generally speaking, the prison was very clean and wholesome, and the bedding and furniture of the cells in good order.

Employment and School.

Employment and School.

I regret to say, that although a great degree of good order prevailed in this prison, there was but little appearance of general industry, or of a system of constant employment. Ten looms were idle, and in fact no work is done except what is necessary for the use of the prison. This state of things is much to be regretted in every way, but more especially because it appears to result from an opinion entertained by the Board of Superintendence, that the system of working for sale out of doors has not succeeded—at least as affording remuneration for the outlay incurred. I should be very unwilling to express an opinion that such a judgment had been hastily formed, particularly as Mr. Wilson informed me that quantities of goods had been manufactured and remained on hands, as no sale could be found for them. I cannot, however, avoid remarking, that in other towns no such complaint was made; and I would also observe, that did the Lunatic Asylum and the County Infirmary take all their supplies from the gaol—a matter which I should think might be arranged—a great deal of constant employment would be secured for the prisoners. It may be as well to mention, in connexion with this subject, that for some years the town of Mountmellick has been supplied with a considerable quantity of manufactured articles *from one of the southern prisons.* I consider the question of employment one of such vital importance in the management of prisons, that I cannot conclude without pointing out to the Board of Superintendence, that even if a slight pecuniary loss did attend the carrying out of the system, it ought not to be laid aside as if it was a mere mercantile speculation, but that the immense effect to be produced by it on the characters of the prisoners, and the gain which might result from it in diminishing the number of recommitals, should be the objects constantly kept in view. This gain cannot of course appear in a balance sheet, but I am convinced, from much that I have seen, that its effects would be soon perceptible in other ways. I cannot, however, in justice allow that a loss, even of a pecuniary nature, would necessarily attend a well-arranged system of employment, as in several of the prisons which I have visited this year, a considerable balance to the credit of the county was shown to exist; and in one instance, at least, this effect has been produced without any assistance or advance from the Board of Superin-

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tendence, but was entirely due to the enterprise and zeal of the officers. In conclusion, I have to request the indulgence of the Grand Jury for having dwelt at such length upon this subject, and to express a hope, that the Board of Superintendence will reconsider the matter, with a view to resuming the works within the gaol.

South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Each turnkey in this prison is competent to instruct his own class, and the registries show that care is taken that they should perform their duty effectively. School is regularly kept from four till half past five o'clock, P.M., and, generally speaking, the prisoners are kept at school when not otherwise employed.

Female Department.

Female Department.

There are two Matrons, and an efficient school is regularly kept. There exists, however, no possibility of classification, or even of separating the tried from the untried prisoners. As much as can be is done by the enforcement of silence, and the constant superintendence of the Matrons, but any thing like effective discipline is rendered quite impossible by the presence of numerous lunatics in the wards. The women were pretty generally employed at needlework and knitting.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Bread, milk, and stirabout—good and sufficient. The prisoners eat their meals apart.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books of this prison seem to be accurately kept, and such a system of checks upon expenditure established as would render mistake almost impossible. The mode in which the monthly accounts are laid before the Board appears particularly effective—there being one column for the sum charged, and another for that allowed upon examination of the account. The number of punishments in the registry is small. A question was brought before me during my inspection, as to the propriety of using the cells at present set apart for punishment. I cannot say that I could perceive any thing connected with them to prevent their being used, under the restrictions required by law, and the supervision of Doctor Jacob. I must say that when I find punishment to have diminished in the vast degree which it has done in Maryborough gaol within the last ten years (as stated by Mr. Wilson), I should feel very unwilling to give any interruption to a system which seems to have been productive of so great a change for the better. Few things, in my mind, can be so injurious as an *ineffective* system of punishment. Great caution should, however, be used in confining prisoners during the winter months.

Officers and Discipline.

Officers and Discipline.

In attempting to give an opinion upon the management and discipline of Maryborough gaol, I feel that I am placed in a difficult position. The impression upon my mind at the time of my inspection was decidedly favourable, and Mr. Wilson appeared not only anxious and attentive in the discharge of his duties, but there was a general regularity and order existing in the gaol which proved that a good system must have been kept up for a considerable time. I cannot, however, forbear remarking that it has been found necessary to hold two serious investigations into the discipline of the prison within the last year, a fact which must cause me to hesitate in pronouncing any opinion with confidence. The last inquiry was held upon a matter which took place in the absence of the Governor, and so far exonerates him; but I do not see, on reference to the list of officers, that there is any Deputy Governor, who could be considered responsible during his absence. I think the Board should consider this matter, with a view to making some arrangement to rectify it. Mr. Harpur, the Local Inspector, takes great interest in the prison, and seems well acquainted with all the details.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital, which is taken care of by a regular nurse-tender, under the constant supervision of Doctor Jacob, is clean, well ventilated, and—as might be expected—almost empty. The medicines are purchased wholesale, and made up by a salaried Apothecary. Doctor Jacob seems most attentive in his care of the hospital.

Lunatics.

Lunatics

There is a very great number of this class in this prison, many of whom, it would appear, could hardly come under the head of *dangerous lunatics*, the only class which should be committed to a county gaol. In fact, were Sir Edward Sugden's circular of the 18th of March, 1843, more strictly attended to by Magistrates throughout Ireland, much fewer lunatics would be found in the county gaols, where their presence must always present an insuperable obstacle to cleanliness, discipline, and proper classification.

General Observations.

General observations.

All the blankets are made in the gaol, also the prison dresses; both are excellent in quality, but their manufacture, of course, cannot afford occupation for more than a limited portion of the year. One of the turnkeys, who is a carpenter, superintends the work which is done in the carpenter's shop, smith's forge, and saw pit. The number of visits made by non-resident officers during the past year was as follows:—

Local Inspector, ...	112	Protestant Chaplain, ...	176
Surgeon, ...	148	Roman Catholic do., ...	108

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South District.

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.

Bridewells.
Borris-in-Ossory.
Abbeyleix.
Stradbally.

Bridewells.

There are only three very small prisons of this description in this county; they are generally well kept and clean, but the accommodation is very limited.

The pump in *Borris-in-Ossory* has been for some time out of order, and the sewers are bad.

Abbeyleix was clean, and the books correctly kept.

At *Stradbally* I found all correct and creditable. The walls of the yards are too low for security, and there is only one day-room.

Mr. Wilson visits and supplies the bridewells with furniture, under the orders of the Board of Superintendence. If the Board would try and arrange some mode by which the bridewell keepers' accounts would come more directly under their own control, I consider that great good would result from it. Two of the keepers complained of the inconvenience of having to advance money for the diet of the prisoners.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh. Visited Sep. 17, 1846.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The number of prisoners in this gaol on the day of my inspection was 158, the average for the year being 150; crime would from this statement appear to be rather on the increase, for the averages of the last 3 years show—

In 1843, . . .	126	In 1844, . . .	132	In 1845, . . .	117

While up to September, 1846, gives 150.

At the same time the total of committals do not bear this conclusion out, being for

1843, . . .	1,109	1844, . . .	1,234	1845, . . .	1,074

And up to September, 1846, 920.

So that, on the whole, putting the length of imprisonment against the number of committals, there would appear to be really but little variation.

Most of the cells in this prison are unfit for separate confinement, but there are 34 cells which are available for that purpose; these I have recommended to be set apart for boys and persons committed more than once. It is understood that persons so confined should invariably be instructed in trades; this system I found in operation with the very best effect in Limerick county gaol. There is one great deficiency in the construction of this gaol, namely, the want of an external gallery for communication round the central or chapel building; this want renders it necessary in going through the gaol to make use of the chapel as a passage, or descend into the yards, in order to pass from one ward to the next.

The arrangements for washing are very good.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

One of the Turnkeys acts as a Schoolmaster; each of the others is qualified to instruct a class under his superintendence.

There is a great quantity of mat and sacking, the two most saleable articles, manufactured in this prison. Some difficulty exists in separating the prisoners engaged in these employments, but strict silence is observed in the wards during work hours.

The class of shoemakers particularly attracted my attention; it was numerous and most effectively employed. In addition to these, tailors, carpenters, smiths, and sawyers were all busily engaged.

Female Department.

Female Department.

The Matron and one of her assistants instruct the female prisoners in reading and writing; the second assistant is chiefly employed in the laundry. The whole department is well managed in these respects, and the laundry pays very well. The accommodation in the female part of the prison is ample, far more so than usual; but I do not think the classification of prisoners by any means so well carried out as with such means it might be.

In fact where a laundry is made a matter of profit in any prison, it almost inevitably entails the mixing of tried and untried prisoners—a source of much mischief.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is entirely of bread and milk; it appears to keep the prisoners in excellent health, and has one vast advantage over all others, viz., that it does not involve the necessity of a kitchen, which is one of the very most difficult departments in a prison to keep under proper discipline and control. To this may be added the very great saving in the articles of fuel.

The prisoners eat their meals alone.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The keeping of the books in this prison reflects very great credit upon Mr. Beatty, the Clerk and Sub-Governor; they are exceedingly well arranged. There is a general inspection of gaol furniture once in each week, in which all breakages are noted and ordered for repair.

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South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol, at Nenagh.

The Turnkeys' class and employment books are on an excellent plan, and the manner in which they are kept shows the efficiency of those officers as instructors. The Matron keeps a book of the same nature, which shows the occupation of each individual on each day of the week.

The Grand Jury present in advance, and all moneys are paid by the Secretary of the Board.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Abbott, the Local Inspector, pays the greatest attention to the establishment under his charge; and the progress he has made towards establishing an effective system of employment shows that his attention has produced most excellent fruit.

The balance of profit shown by the abstract of work is the more creditable to Messrs. Abbott and Rock, as no money was advanced by the Board to enable them to commence; all materials were originally procured by credit, and it is stated that nearly the entire debt has been cleared by the profits of the work. Mr. Rock, the Governor, appears most active and anxious in the execution of his duty. Of Mr. Beatty I have already spoken in connexion with the accounts; and the Schoolmaster, Turnkey, and his assistants, have been mentioned as efficiently discharging their duties, and generally they seem zealous and intelligent. The system of inspection of all officers, at the time of locking up for the night, is one which I should wish to see adopted in all prisons.

Number of visits paid to the Gaol by Non-resident Officers during the past year.

Local Inspector,	234	Protestant Chaplain,	101
Surgeon,	283	Roman Catholic do.,	88

Hospitals.

Hospitals.

This department is clean and neat; the prescription book is properly kept. The dates of admissions and discharges appear in the Turnkeys' class books. The medicines are purchased by wholesale, and made up by the Surgeon.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

This class is not so troublesome as I have found them in other gaols, and the Governor ascribes this in a great degree to the exertions of a very intelligent young man in whose charge they are. I hope as soon as the Lunatic Asylums are completed that he may be rewarded with some more lucrative and agreeable employment. Any one who succeeds in his present occupation must be well tempered, intelligent, and kind.

Number of lunatics, ... 10

General Observations.

Generalobservations.

The system of having a Turnkey's sleeping room in each ward is an excellent one. The iron bedsteads made in the gaol are strong and of a good construction.

Sheets are allowed in this prison; the general appearance of a gaol is always much improved by their use. No regular prison dress has as yet been issued, but it is to be given, and the tradesmen are busily engaged in making materials for the purpose. Indeed from the anxiety manifested on this point, both by the Governor and Local Inspector, I entertain no doubt that no time will be lost in making the arrangements; there are tradesmen enough in the gaol to make it up. A great deal of inconvenience is experienced in this gaol from a system which has been permitted, of allowing prisoners to be introduced at all hours of the night. If any measures could be adopted to put a stop to this practice it would be most desirable, as in no prison can the gates be opened at night for the admission of drunkards and chance prisoners without serious injury to the good order and discipline of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this county are generally well arranged, and, under the inspection of Mr. Rock, the Governor of the county gaol, are kept properly supplied with necessaries. The books also are upon a very excellent arrangement.

Newport bridewell is clean and well kept, but as a prison it is damp, and so badly constructed as to require very great alteration to render it a proper place of confinement. Newport.

Borrisokane.—I found this prison clean and neat, but the walls are too low for security. The building is new but inconvenient, in consequence of the cells being sacrificed to the court house and magistrates' rooms. Borrisokane.

Roscrea bridewell is clean and neatly kept. The books are correct. The building is old and inconvenient, and the exercise yards are nearly useless, on account of the want of height in the walls. Roscrea.

The bridewell at *Templemore* seems properly kept, and the books well arranged. Templemore.

Thurles bridewell.—This is a large prison, containing 22 cells, but it is often much crowded at Quarter Sessions. Some of the blankets required to be changed, and the window sashes were out of repair. In so large a prison it would be requisite to have some means of procuring medical assistance for the prisoners in cases of emergency; a small increase of salary to the physician in charge of the dispensary might be the simplest mode of procuring it. The keeper would require to be cautioned as to the necessity of paying early attention to renewing the bedding and washing the blankets in any cell which may have been occupied by a prisoner suffering from contagious disease. Thurles.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel. Visited Nov. 25, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This large and well-managed establishment consists of two completely separate departments under one Governor; namely, the Sheriff's prison and the house of correction. In the first are confined all untried prisoners, debtors, lunatics, &c.; to the second, all convicted prisoners are sent for the purpose of carrying out their sentences.

The accommodation is very extensive, but the original prison, although a strong and airy building, is not well constructed for purposes either of classification or superintendence, while as the number of convicted prisoners exceeds usually the amount of accommodation in the house of correction, it follows that the difficulties in the way of carrying out these essential points of discipline are considerable.

On the whole, however, I have seen few prisons in Ireland from the inspection of which I derived greater satisfaction than from that of Clonmel.

The average number of prisoners for the current year is a considerable increase upon that reported by Major Palmer in the last; namely:—

In 1845, ...	156
In 1846, ...	210
	54 increase.

There are for this number in the two gaols an aggregate of 225 cells, so that, generally speaking, a separate cell can be allotted to each prisoner at night. The attendance required by lunatics, however, renders it necessary, in a few instances, to break through this rule. The arrangement of the day-rooms and yards I am sorry to say renders it necessary in many instances, for the sake of superintendence, to collect considerable numbers of prisoners at work together. This I fear it will never be possible to correct in the present buildings, and the outlay of erecting sheds for separate employment for so great a number would be very great; still I am sure, from the generally liberal manner in which this prison is conducted, that the Board will bear in mind that this is the only practicable method of remedying the evil, and proceed, when it is in their power, in the same course which they have already begun in separating the prisoners at work at stone breaking.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

School is kept for an hour each day in every class, but the progress is not very marked, employment and the acquisition of knowledge of trades, together with improvement of habits of industry, being considered of the first importance. Almost all the prisoners are at work at one branch of useful employment or another. There is a smith's forge, a saw-pit, and large carpenter's work shop, in which many are constantly receiving instruction. All the blankets are made in the gaol by a weaver who was instructed in the prison, and there are eight other looms engaged in making material for bacon wrappers, a very large quantity of which are manufactured and sold. Many were employed in picking hair, but the tailors, shoemakers, and wrapper makers, were all employed in the one room under the supervision of a single turnkey. This evil I have already referred to. The prisoners employed in stone-breaking are all sheltered and separated.

Female Classes and Matron.

Female Classes and Matron.

This department is divided into four classes, not including the laundry. This last is exclusively worked by the women of the town, a most excellent arrangement, as it renders them useful and keeps them apart from the rest. The prisoners in all the classes were employed in spinning, sewing, knitting, &c. Eight women are kept in constant employment carding wool for the blanket loom. There is better accommodation in this department than I have seen in any prison, there being a separate cell for each prisoner. The whole is kept perfectly clean. Mrs. Cleary, the matron, seems an excellent and intelligent person; she is rather feeble personally for so large a charge, but being assisted by her two daughters, only one of whom receives a salary, I should consider any change in this department uncalled for at present, and not likely to benefit the establishment. The laundry and drying room are both good and airy apartments.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are most accurately kept, the system of checks well managed, and the issue of provisions carefully watched. The table of daily consumption is kept strictly in accordance with the schedule of the Act. There are, moreover, strict accounts of the expenditure and profits on the system of works in the gaol, as well as of the wages paid to prisoners on discharge.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Morton, the Local Inspector, is constant in his attendance, and seems to fulfil the duties of his position in a most effective manner. The general order and discipline of this large establishment are the best proofs of the pains taken by him and Mr. Strahan; the diligence, activity, and intelligence of the latter are such as I am certain must meet the strong approbation of the Board.

Mr. Alison's department is more especially that of the works, and accounts connected with them, and the general activity of the one, and the apparently accurate minuteness of the other, are most creditable to him. Generally speaking, the staff is well selected and efficient.

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South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.

Dietary.

Dietary

The provisions are good and sufficient; bread and milk. The expense, however, owing to extremely high prices, seems very great—*5d.* per head per diem. The prisoners eat their meals apart from each other.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital is exceedingly clean, wholesome, and kept *well ventilated.* The accounts appear to be arranged with the greatest attention to accuracy and economy. Dr. Shiel visits the gaol every day, and is most attentive to his department. The female hospital is in a separate building, and is well taken care of by a respectable nurse.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There are nine male lunatics in the prison, and the largest and best yard in the gaol is allotted to them. The greatest and most humane attention seems to be paid to them, but they are allowed to take up too much room in the gaol, where their presence impedes discipline and classification.

General Observations.

General observations.

A turnkey sleeps in each ward, a system which appears to work well in this gaol. I am assured that re-commitments of persons who have been taught trades is very rare. Clothing is only given to the prisoners in the house of correction. I am aware that issuing prison dresses to all classes is expensive, but I think the Prisons Act is explicit upon its necessity. There is a strong forcing pump for cleaning the sewers; it is worked by the hard labour class, which is very numerous.

Board of Superintendence.

Board of Superintendence.

The Board meets the first Saturday in every month to pay bills and check the accounts. The members seem to pay every attention to the improvement and proper management of the prison.

The Grand Jury present in advance. The number of visits paid by non-resident officers is as follows:—

Local Inspector,	241	Protestant Chaplain,	176
Surgeon,	361	Roman Catholic do.,	237

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

The bridewells in this riding are generally well managed; they are visited by Mr. Strahan under the direction of the Board, and the keepers appear to be respectable, trustworthy men, and well selected for their duties. I visited most of them and found them in a very creditable condition.

Cashel.

The bridewell at *Cashel* is a large prison containing several good and airy cells. The flags in this part of the county are of a bad description, and consequently Cashel and the other bridewells have an appearance of damp which it is difficult to obviate. In Cashel there are two large stoves. I found the prison very clean, and the books properly kept. The diet is supplied by contract; it was good and sufficient.

Cahir.

The *Cahir* bridewell was clean and well kept, but it seems exceedingly damp and unwholesome. From the offensive smell I should say that the sewers are very badly constructed. In justice to the keeper, I think the Board should take some steps to render the apartments be inhabits more comfortable.

Carrick-on-Suir.

The *Carrick-on-Suir* bridewell was clean and in good order. The books are properly kept, and the whole in creditable condition. The roof is much out of repair.

Clogheen.

The *Clogheen* bridewell also was in good and creditable order: it was exceedingly clean, and the books correctly kept. On the whole, these small prisons seem well managed.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Waterford Gaol.

Visited Dec. 8, 1846.

County of Waterford Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

I found this prison perfectly clean and in admirable order. The building itself is quite unfit for maintaining any thing in the nature of separation, or even proper classification of the prisoners. The very utmost that can be done with so inconvenient a building is done by Mr. Ryan, but he is obliged to depend far more upon his own vigilance, and his officers' superintendence, than on any classification of prisoners for carrying out reformatory discipline.

On the day that I inspected Waterford gaol, the number of persons confined was almost exactly the average of the year—there were 86 prisoners, the average number being 84; of these 70 were males, and 16 females. The accommodation of the prison being 83 single cells, and 8 rooms with beds, is generally sufficient to allow of total separation at night, but the number of day-rooms is quite insufficient.

The number of committals during the last year were—

Males,	316	Females,	64	Total,	380

Recommitals.

Males,	18	Females,	8	Total,	26

Employment and School.

Employment and Schools.

The system of employment carried out in this gaol by those excellent officers, Mr. Hobson and Mr. Ryan, is most effective, and such as proves upon their part a due appreciation of

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South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

the great benefits to be derived from it, as well as a most praiseworthy zeal, in taking advantage of the means which it affords for the reformation of prisoners. All classes in the gaol are employed—some shoemaking, some weaving, some at carpenter's work, while many have been taught, and several are learning, these useful trades. There are at present, two young men (brothers, I think,) employed in making an excellent and strong linen for the use of the gaol, both of whom were quite ignorant of the use of the loom at the period of their committal. All the prison dresses are made in the gaol. Some idea may be formed of what a busy scene Waterford gaol exhibits, from the fact, that there were in that confined building no less than 22 looms at work; in addition to all this, many were employed in making up bacon wrappers and biscuit bags, which are readily disposed of in the town of Waterford, while for some years a considerable supply has been sent even so far inland as the town of Mountmellick.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

This department is well conducted. The general registry of prisoners is most effective, and the gate porter's book is kept on an excellent principle. The daily consumption book, as well as the checks on receipts and expenditure, are also correctly managed and well arranged. The punishments are few in number.

Female Department and Matron.

Female Department and Matron.

The great want of accommodation prevents further classification than can be obtained by separating the prisoners into two divisions, which are principally assorted according to the characters of the individuals. Where the several classes or individual prisoners cannot be effectively separated, I doubt if a better system can be adopted than this, which at least allows of *constant* superintendence by the Matron and her assistant. The women are all employed, principally in washing for the public, and making up the gaol clothing; they are kept busy from the time of opening the cells in the morning till six in the evening, exclusive of meal times, and after school and prayers are locked up, each in a separate cell. A large drying room has been built by the Governor out of the profits of the work. The laundry is good, and the store room clean and orderly. The prison dresses are of good material. The Matron informs me that she finds the system of strict superintendence, employment, and silence, as far as it can possibly be enforced, productive of great good. I consider this department as most creditable to Mrs. O'Neill.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is good, wholesome, and sufficient. The prisoners do not eat in their cells, a system I should wish to see adopted, if Mr. Ryan can find the means of doing so—as much because it affords the officers some short relaxation from their duties, as on account of the benefit to the prisoners.

Officers.

Officers.

What I have already said of the state of the gaol, more fully gives my impression of the merits of the superior officers of this prison, than any formally expressed opinion. I have only to congratulate them on the great success which has attended their efforts.

Mr. O'Neil performs his duties well, and I received a very high character of him from Mr. Ryan. The subordinate officers seem active and well chosen for their duties, but the inconvenient construction of the prison must render efficient superintendence difficult.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are correctly kept. The separation of the sexes complete. Both sides of the hospital were clean and airy. There were only two female patients.

Doctor Carroll is attentive to his duties, and the Apothecary's bill is but £14. There are but two lunatics in this gaol.

General observations.

General Observations.

The Board of Superintendence meet once a month, to check and regulate the accounts, and pay the bills. The Chairman gives a draft for the gross amount to the Local Inspector, and the receipts are produced the following Board day. The members of the Board seem to take a great interest in the gaol, and the expenditure for improvements is liberal.

The number of visits paid by non-resident officers during the year was as follows:—

Local Inspector,	127	Protestant Chaplain,	53
Surgeon,	167	Roman Catholic do.,	96

I have little to suggest with regard to this prison; nothing with regard to its management, unless some alteration would be made in its construction. As I do not think it probable that the Grand Jury would contemplate the building of a new gaol at the present moment, I can only say, that I think the building of a few separate sheds in the yards, for the instruction of junior prisoners, and the total separation of recommitals, would be productive of the best effect.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lismore.

The bridewell at *Lismore* is exceedingly badly constructed, and difficult to keep in good order. I should recommend the Grand Jury either to build a proper prison, or give it up altogether as a county establishment; it is only fit for a lock-up house. The registry was properly kept.

Dungarvan.

The bridewell at *Dungarvan* was clean and regular, but it is damp and confined. The registry was properly kept, but there was no proper visitors' book.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

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South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.

City of Waterford Gaol. Visited Dec. 8, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The prisoners belonging to the county of the city of Waterford are divided between two gaols; the mass of the untried male prisoners are confined in the old city gaol, to which the present report refers, while the females and the convicted males are kept generally in the House of Correction, a small prison about half a mile from the town.

The debtors form a large proportion of the persons confined in the city gaol, and occupy a part of the prison in which are 6 rooms with beds; while for the prisoners awaiting trial there are 14 single cells and 3 day-rooms. The numbers confined on the day of my visit were—

Debtors,	12	Felons and Misdemeanants,	15	Total,	27

The average, however, is not above 20, so that there is ample room for all. The number of recommittals is not large, being only 12 out of 540, the total of the past year up to the 8th of December.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are very correctly and creditably kept.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary is the same as in the county gaol, and the contracts are far below the present market prices of provisions. The prisoners eat their meals in the day-rooms. This should be altered.

General Observations.

General observations.

Punishments are very few. The prison was clean and in good order; but I am sorry to say there is little employment but stone-breaking and picking oakum. There are prison dresses for the pauper prisoners, but no uniform for the officers. The Grand Jury advance sufficient money, and all bills are obecked and discharged monthly by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers.

Officers.

The Governor appears an exceedingly respectable and well-disposed person, and Mr. Hobson, the Local Inspector, is as attentive as he is at the county gaol. One of the Turnkeys instructs a class of boys, who are well separated from the other prisoners.

The visits of non-resident officers were as follow during the last year—

Local Inspector,	156	Protestant Chaplain,	44
Surgeon,	150	Roman Catholic do.,	62

The hospital is clean and unoccupied, the best praise.

House of Correction.

House of Correction.

In this prison the principal part of the males undergoing punishment, and the whole of the female prisoners are kept. It is a small, neat, and airy prison, and is exceedingly clean and well kept. It contains 41 single cells divided into 4 yards, all overlooked by the Governor's apartments; there are also 4 day-rooms. The women are divided into two well-separated classes—tried and untried; and all are employed, either in washing or making thread for the linen weavers. Proper superintendence is, however, impossible, as there is only one matron; an assistant is much wanting to prevent one of the female classes being left entirely without supervision. On the day of my visit the whole of the women were employed in making up shirts for the city prisons.

There is no employment for the male prisoners, except that those sentenced to hard labour work on the treadmill.

The Governor seems attentive, and keeps his books well.

The registry of school improvement is satisfactory. The number of prisoners is never large. On the whole, although the two establishments are creditable to the city of Waterford, I should far prefer seeing only one, if it could be so managed. I am satisfied that the dividing of a necessarily small staff into two bodies impairs the efficiency of the whole, and that we can never look for really useful employment and reformatory discipline in small establishments.

Mr. Hobson superintends this prison also. The dietary is good and wholesome.

Number of Visits paid by Non-resident Officers in the past year.

Local Inspector,	139	Protestant Chaplain,	21
Surgeon,	100	Roman Catholic do.,	97

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.

County of Wexford Gaol. Visited Dec. 10, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

The accommodation for prisoners in this gaol was, at the period of my visit, exceedingly limited, the number absolutely confined amounting to 109, of whom upwards of 30 were women. The average number for the year is 64 males and 30 women: for this number the old gaol affords only 36 cells, so that prisoners are obliged to sleep three in a cell. This is of course to be deprecated in every point of view, more especially as the cells are in themselves cold and damp. The Grand Jury have, however, applied a remedy to the evil by building a very handsome addition of two wings to the prison, containing 72 airy comfortable cells, fit

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South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

for separate confinement, and the instruction of prisoners in trades. Proper classification in the part of the gaol at present in use is utterly impossible; there is as much done by superintendence and inspection as the Officers can effect, and as soon as the new part of the prison can be be brought into use, I expect, from their zeal and intelligence, that much good will result. I would recommend the Board, as soon as the spring is a little further advanced, to occupy the new cells as sleeping rooms at once, and to lose no time in making their application to the Privy Council in order to obtain permission to apply them to the purpose for which they were built.

Employment and Schools.

Employment and Schools.

There is a Schoolmaster regularly employed in this prison, and apparently with good effect. The male prisoners who attend once every day are divided into four classes, exclusive of a class of boys, which attends twice a day, for an hour each time. The school seems to be efficiently conducted, and many of the prisoners have much improved, while several have been instructed from the commencement. All the prison clothing is made in the gaol; the jackets are of very good material, of cotton and thread, but I particularly observed the duck for trowsers which is made by the prisoners, and is of an excellent and durable fabric. A great deal of work is done in the prison; all the coopering, and smith's and carpenter's work, as well as the shoemaking, is executed by the prisoners. On the whole, the manner in which the works are conducted is highly creditable to the overseer, Mr. Needham, who has proved himself a zealous, intelligent, and valuable officer.

Matron and Female Department.

Matron and Female Department.

There is no classification possible, and the wards are close and confined. I found 31 women, besides children, crowded into 18 cells. An assistant matron is much required, as it is quite impossible for one person to superintend so large a number effectively. I trust that as soon as the new cells are occupied, the Board will lose no time in enlarging the accommodation for female prisoners. Some of the women in this department require prison dresses.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts are well and carefully kept. The payments are made once a quarter, the bills being previously examined and checked by the Board of Superintendence. The account of profit upon the works is well arranged, and the expenditure of the establishment has been very considerably reduced within the last five or six years.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The books are correctly kept. There is but little sickness in the gaol. The new hospital is airy and wholesome, and the separation between the male and female wards good except that the wall dividing the outer staircases should be raised.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

There were 13 lunatics in the prison; the system which has been adopted of employing them as much as possible seems to work very well. They are taken care of with great kindness by an old non-commissioned officer, who deserves the highest credit for his management of them, especially with regard to the very difficult matter of cleanliness.

Officers.

Officers.

The Local Inspector appears to pay every attention to the wellbeing of the prison, and the Governor, to judge from the small amount of punishment in the gaol, and its general good order and discipline, must second Mr. Elgee to the best of his power. Of Mr. Needham I have already spoken as an active and valuable officer. The turnkeys generally seem efficient and intelligent; they superintend the prisoners under their charge constantly by day, and sleep in the wards at night.

The number of visits paid by non-resident officers during the last year was as follows:—

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	211
Surgeon,	135
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	191

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

New Ross.

The *New Ross* bridewell is neat and well kept. It is also a well constructed prison, except that the outer walls are too low. A drunkards' cell is much wanting at the women's side of the prison, and there is quite sufficient room to build it at the end of the row of cells. The keeper has his accounts in good order, but complains of a difficulty with regard to feeding drunken persons who are brought in from the neighbouring county of Kilkenny; as there is no bridewell on that side of the river nearer than Thomastown, it would be advisable for the Grand Juries to enter into some arrangement on this point.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy bridewell.—This prison was exceedingly neat, although a new building was in course of erection. I should say that the new addition was much wanting, and would be a great advantage to the town. The books were correctly kept.

Gorey.

Gorey bridewell.—This bridewell also was in very excellent order. The books were correctly kept. It is however too small, and I consider that the addition which I understand is to be made to it is quite necessary.

On the whole, the bridewells of this county are highly creditable to the management of the Grand Jury; and the keepers appear to be respectable and trustworthy persons.

Clement Johnson, *Inspector-General.*

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County of Wicklow Gaol.

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol. Visited Dec. 11, 1846.

State and Accommodation.

State and Accommodation.

This gaol I found in a state of cleanliness and discipline highly creditable to the Local Inspector and the Governor. The number of prisoners confined was 75—45 males and 30 women. The average for the year is 77, which is exactly the number of separate cells—of these there are 37 in the old part of the prison, which are, of course, unfit for any other purpose than sleeping cells. There are, however, 40 cells constructed for separate confinement—airy, dry, well built, and completely adapted for the purpose. I hope the Grand Jury will soon apply for the proper permission from the Privy Council, so as to enable Mr. Barry to turn these to the purpose of teaching the junior prisoners trades, and completely separating, and, as far as possible, instructing those who have been more than once committed to prison. These cells are at present only used as sleeping rooms, and are appropriated to the two classes of felons. The bedding is excellent in quality, and very clean. There is gaol clothing for all the prisoners. Classification is attended to, and its importance seems to be well understood by the superior officers.

School and Employment.

School and Employment.

The Turnkeys keep school in their separate classes, which they constantly and diligently oversee. The registries of progress are well kept, and creditable to the prison. The male prisoners make large quantities of fishing nets, and many are taught shoemaking. I hope as soon as the completion of the separate cells renders them available for workshops, that the Grand Jury will supply the means of extending instruction, by granting a sum of money for the purchase of looms, and other means of carrying out a useful system of reformatory industry.

Books and Accounts.

Books and Accounts.

The books and accounts of this prison are exceedingly well kept, and are so numerous, that unless Mr. Barry obtains the assistance of a clerk, I should fear they would occupy too much of his time, which might be more usefully employed. There is not any symptom of this causing any relaxation of attention to his other business, but it must render his situation one of exceeding labour—a good deal, however, is kindly done by Mr. Nolan, the active and excellent Local Inspector. There is a very accurate form of morning state, which might be usefully adopted in other prisons. The turnkeys' class books are on a good system, and plainly show the earnings of each prisoner during the week.

Female Department and Matron.

Female Department and Matron.

The registry of education for the women is properly kept, and in many instances proves that the prisoners have benefited by the instruction afforded them. They spin the hemp which is used in the net making, and make up the prison dresses. As there are no looms in the gaol, the materials for the clothing are purchased, but the dresses are made up in the prison. The women appear to be well managed and superintended by the Matron and her assistant; they are classified as much as possible, according to character; all are employed. The laundry is small and confined, and there is no drying room. There is, generally speaking, a separate cell at night for each woman, except in cases of lunatics.

Officers.

Officers.

Mr. Nolan, the Local Inspector, seems to take the greatest interest in the management of the gaol, and is well assisted by Mr. Barry, who appears to be a very valuable and intelligent officer. The salaries of these officers are far below what is usual in other counties, and, as I stated before, no clerk is allowed. The Turnkeys are respectable and intelligent men, and pay great attention to their classes.

Lunatics.

Lunatics.

More than a fourth of the prisoners confined in Wicklow Gaol belong to this class—21 lunatics out of a total of 77; this is a very grievous state of things. Many of them appear harmless, and are employed. They are dispersed through the misdemeanant classes, and seem contented, and to be kindly treated.

Hospital.

Hospital.

The hospital books are properly kept, and Doctor Nolan attends his patients carefully and kindly. The hospital, though clean, is small and very confined. The medicines are bought in town, and made up by Doctor Nolan himself. There is no apothecary.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The food is good in quality, and sufficient in quantity. The prisoners eat their meals in their cells.

General Observations.

General observations.

A good store has been built by the prisoners—it is well and cleanly kept. A stove for steaming the prisoners' clothes is much wanting. The chapel is built on the new construction, and of course the separation during divine service is complete.

The number of visits paid by the non-resident officers during the last year was as follows:—

Local Inspector,	126	Protestant Chaplain,	307
Surgeon,	169	Roman Catholic do.	220

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SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol

Baltinglass Bridewell.

Baltinglass Bridewell.

This is the only small prison in the county, and some time since was appointed a district bridewell and rendered available for carrying out sentences of imprisonment. I inspected it on the 18th November. The keeper was absent on duty attending Quarter Sessions. The prison is large, containing 13 cells; but it struck me as damp and ill arranged. The cells are low, dark, and ill ventilated. The bedding in the female department was exceedingly bad. There should be a Local Inspector appointed by the Grand Jury, and if they wish to continue the prison on its present footing of a district bridewell, it would require to be entirely re-modelled if not re-built. It is, in fact, quite unfit to carry out sentences of imprisonment in.

The room which was shown me as the hospital was very dirty, and except a single broken bedstead, was entirely without furniture. The female yard was damp, and required gravelling, and the whole prison would require to be heated by stoves to be wholesome.

If Mr. Nolan, the Local Inspector of the county gaol, could be induced to superintend it, I think it would be most desirable. The system has been tried in several counties, and found most beneficial, both to the discipline of the bridewells, and the general good of the officers and prisoners.

CLEMENT JOHNSON, *Inspector-General.*

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Appendix, No. 2.

SCHEDULE (A).—List of Prisons.

Schedule A. List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.		
Dublin	Kilmainham	County Gaol.
	Green-street	Newgate.
	S. Circular-road	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane	Four Courts' Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's	Manor Prison.
Antrim	Carrickfergus	County Gaol.
	Belfast	House of Correction.
	Antrim	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney	ditto.
	Ballymena	ditto.
Armagh	Armagh	County Gaol.
	Ballybot	Bridewell.
	Lurgan	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton	ditto.
	Markethill	ditto.
Cavan	Cavan	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell	ditto.
	Cootehill	ditto.
Donegal	Lifford	County Gaol.
	Buncrana	Bridewell.
	Donegal	ditto.
	Glenties	ditto.
	Letterkenny	ditto.
Down	Downpatrick	County Gaol.
	Newry	Bridewell.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler	Bridewell.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton	ditto.
Londonderry	Londonderry	County Gaol.
	Coleraine	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady	ditto.
Longford	Longford	County Gaol.
Louth	Dundalk	ditto.
	Drogheda	Town Gaol.
	Ardee	Bridewell.
Mayo	Castlebar	County Gaol.
	Ballinrobe	Bridewell.
	Belmullet	ditto.
	Swineford	ditto.
	Westport	ditto.
Meath	Trim	County Gaol.
	Kells	Bridewell.
	Navan	ditto.
Monaghan	Monaghan	County Gaol.
	Ballybay	Bridewell.
	Carrickmacross	ditto.
	Castleblayney	ditto.
	Clones	ditto.
Roscommon	Roscommon	County Gaol.
	Athlone	Bridewell.
	Boyle	ditto.
	Castlerea	ditto.
	Strokestown	ditto.
Sligo	Sligo	County Gaol.
	Ballymote	Bridewell.
Tyrone	Omagh	County Gaol.
	Clogher	Bridewell.
	Dungannon	ditto.
	Strabane	ditto.
Westmeath	Mullingar	County Gaol.
	Moate	Bridewell.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow	Carlow	County Gaol.
Clare	Ennis	ditto.
	Ennistymon	Bridewell.
	Killaloe	ditto.
	Kilrush	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge	ditto.
	Tulla	ditto.
Cork	Cork	County Gaol.
	Cork	City ditto.
	Cork	Bridewell.
	Kinsale	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon	Bridewell.
South District—*continued.*		
Cork	Bantry	Bridewell.
	Castletown	ditto.
	Charleville	ditto.
	Clonakilty	ditto.
	Cove	ditto.
	Dunmanway	ditto.
	Fermoy	ditto.
	Kanturk	ditto.
	Macroom	ditto.
	Mallow	ditto.
	Middleton	ditto.
	Millstreet	ditto.
	Mitchelstown	ditto.
	Rosscarbery	ditto.
	Skibbereen	ditto.
Galway	Galway	County Gaol.
	Galway	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe	Bridewell.
	Ciffden	ditto.
	Eyrecourt	ditto.
	Gort	ditto.
	Loughrea	ditto.
	Outerard	ditto.
	Portumna	ditto.
	Tuam	ditto.
	Woodford	ditto.
Kerry	Tralee	County Gaol.
	Cahirciveen	Bridewell.
	Castleisland	ditto.
	Dingle	ditto.
	Kenmare	ditto.
	Killarney	ditto.
	Listowel	ditto.
	Milltown	ditto.
	Tarbert	ditto.
Kildare	Naas	County Gaol.
	Athy	ditto.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny	City Gaol.
	Callan	Bridewell.
	Thomastown	ditto.
	Urlingford	ditto.
King's Co.	Tullamore	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown	Bridewell.
Limerick	Limerick	County Gaol.
	Limerick	City Gaol.
	Bruff	Bridewell.
	Croome	ditto.
	Glinn	ditto.
	Kilmaoe	ditto.
	Newcastle	ditto.
	Rathkealo	ditto.
Queen's Co.	Maryborough	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory	ditto.
	Stradbally	ditto.
Tipperary	Clonmel	County Gaol.
	Nenagh	ditto.
	Borrisokane	Bridewell.
	Cahir	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir	ditto.
	Cashel	ditto.
	Clogheen	ditto.
	New Birmingham	ditto.
	Newport	ditto.
	Roscrea	ditto.
	Templemore	ditto.
	Thurles	ditto.
	Tipperary	ditto.
Waterford	Waterford	County Gaol.
	Waterford	City Gaol.
	Waterford	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan	Bridewell.
	Lismore	ditto.
Wexford	Wexford	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy	Bridewell.
	Gorey	ditto.
	New Ross	ditto.
Wicklow	Wicklow	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass	Bridewell.

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SCHEDULE (B).

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1846.

SCHEDULE B.

Return of Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, 31st December, 1846.

GAOLS.	No. of Debtors.		No of Male Criminals.		No of Female Criminals.		No of Prisoners Sick in Hospital	No of Lunatics.	
	Males.	Females	Tried	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.		Male.	Female.
Antrim,	29	5	37	12	7	4	6	10	3
Belfast,	–	–	67	5	22	6	–	1	–
Armagh,	27	5	35	45	17	28	15	2	–
Carlow,	4	5	33	13	24	18	3	3	2
Cavan,	12	1	61	38	12	10	6	3	4
Clare,	13	2	55	42	15	4	7	12	4
Cork, County,	27	4	213	94	65	42	15	2	3
Cork, City,	37	1	72	15	46	8	7	–	1
Donegal,	2	–	21	13	4	10	3	14	3
Down,	17	3	50	30	16	22	12	18	2
Dublin County,	7	–	36	41	25	13	8	4	10
Dublin City:									
Newgate,	–	–	15	64	–	30	17	–	–
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	62	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	204	–	14	–	47
Richmond Bridewell,	–	–	240	1	–	–	15	45	–
Fermanagh,	11	1	47	29	15	6	9	6	3
Galway, County,	6	1	47	49	20	12	16	6	6
Galway, Town,	3	–	5	6	10	7	2	–	4
Kerry,	12	1	43	34	18	16	4	14	13
Kildare, Naas,	3	1	5	17	6	12	6	1	2
Kildare, Athy,	4	–	14	15	9	11	2	–	1
Kilkenny, County,	9	2	35	25	19	14	1	20	1
Kilkenny, City,	5	–	8	5	7	5	–	–	–
King's County,	7	1	47	31	13	21	4	2	1
Leitrim,	27	1	30	57	9	13	8	7	4
Limerick, County,	8	3	50	44	15	8	3	9	7
Limerick, City,	13	1	21	17	10	17	1	–	–
Londonderry,	6	–	38	19	16	6	4	–	–
Longford,	10	–	20	44	3	14	2	–	2
Louth,	7	–	15	11	7	7	–	6	2
Drogheda,	1	1	7	–	5	1	1	–	–
Mayo,	10	2	112	55	19	23	5	9	15
Meath,	4	–	29	32	2	15	3	11	5
Monaghan,	9	–	15	19	9	13	1	3	1
Queen's County,	9	1	25	53	12	34	8	9	3
Roscommon,	22	–	57	68	10	15	14	7	3
Sligo,	20	1	23	46	17	20	8	19	18
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	1	98	89	9	21	12	5	–
Tipperary, Clonmel,	15	1	125	70	40	30	5	7	2
Tyrone,	22	2	36	38	8	16	7	11	2
Waterford, County,	5	–	47	30	9	6	4	1	1
Waterford, City,	9	–	12	4	6	3	–	1	–
Westmeath,	6	2	35	17	11	6	3	–	1
Wexford,	11	–	33	19	16	15	2	10	4
Wicklow,	2	1	22	20	21	19	–	10	10

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SCHEDULE (C).

RETURN of Accommodation in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1846.

Schedule C.

Accommodation in the County, &c. Gaols.

County and Town Gaols.	Daily Average Number confined	Highest Number	Number of Cells.	Other Rooms with Beds.	Number of Beds in the Rooms.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	Number of Recommittals. Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	Total.
Antrim,	97	161	50	13	38	650	65	30	21	15	131
Belfast,	121	161	320	–	1	1,958	215	88	56	444	803
Armagh,	105	160	12	86	103	922	34	20	5	6	65
Carlow,	76	110	79	14	14	823	7	2	1	–	10
Cavan,	78	105	88	14	29	649	4	3	4	2	13
Clare,	95¼	160	125	9	17	629	27	19	–	–	46
Cork, County,	293	445	245	9	32	2,381	204	54	14	31	303
Cork, City,	126	185	108	10	42	997	72	18	5	1	96
Donegal,	68½	105	85	15	32	382	–	3	1	–	4
Down,	157	189	200	18	32	804	75	27	11	11	124
Dublin County,	116	153	92	1	5	1,735	72	30	9	18	129
„ City,	66¼	157	64	1	3	2,265	313	146	96	93	648
„ Grangegorman Pen.,	278	848	251	–	–	7,588	294	162	103	185	2,037
„ Richmond Bridewell,	260	311	288	9	100	4,693	415	198	217	148	976
Fermanagh,	85	118	102	6	8	806	4	2	–	–	6
Galway, County,	136	149	92	6	18	819	21	5	2	4	32
Galway, Town,	31 1/13	44	3	12	12	606	12	10	9	9	40
Kerry,	136½	182	82	4	4	907	24	9	14	13	60
Kildare, Naas,	45 4/9	70	62	10	12	335	6	4	3	1	14
Kildare, Athy,	20 5/18	56	32	2	4	411	20	6	2	2	29
Kilkenny, County,	80 23/36	125	48	7	26	392	10	1	–	–	11
Kilkenny, City,	32	56	13	3	14	115	10	3	–	–	13
King's County,	102	131	124	8	16	640	5	1	1	–	7
Leitrim,	78 23/24	158	81	12	38	617	–	1	2	4	7
Limerick, County,	155	205	115	16	38	787	46	2	4	–	32
Limerick, City,	89½	138	70	10	20	1,692	44	29	28	8	104
Londonderry,	80 5/18	102	153	17	51	1,001	6	3	–	–	9
Longford,	67	104	63	13	30	833	39	13	9	11	72
Louth,	51¾	77	39	10	18	601	10	1	–	–	11
Drogheda,	18	32	16	3	6	353	2	4	–	–	6
Mayo,	192 25/36	260	128	20	60	1,017	27	9	6	14	58
Meath,	54	82	112	29	20	385	15	15	2	1	33
Monaghan,	59	89	75	10	38	383	3	4	1	1	9
Queen's County,	96	135	95	4	19	727	50	10	6	5	71
Roscommon,	99	187	80	16	32	674	12	2	1	3	18
Sligo,	105¾	164	84	20	28	608	32	12	2	7	53
Tipperary, Nenagh,	150 23/24	222	192	22	81	1,242	41	7	1	2	51
Tipperary, Clonmel,	220	288	224	18	20	1,548	20	9	6	18	53
Tyrone,	90¾	142	69	20	39	586	39	13	2	2	56
Waterford, County,	86	108	83	8	16	440	21	7	2	–	30
Waterford, City,	42½	70	54	6	12	870	7	2	3	2	14
Westmeath,	98	110	91	11	22	598	8	3	2	–	13
Wexford,	94	122	37	9	13	63¾	40	23	11	9	83
Wicklow,	77	102	77	6	10	458	2	12	6	5	25

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SCHEDULE (D)—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

GAOLS. 1	Nature of Dietary 2.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year. 3	Cost of Diet per Head per Diem 4	Nature of Fuel. 5	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners 6.	COST OF Fuel, for use of Prison. 7.	Soap and Candles for same 8	Straw. 9	Medicine, &c. 10	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital 11
		£ s. d.	d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	596 1 7	4¾	Coal.	21	114 2 6	19 4 2	14 3 8	18 19 11½	35 18 1½
Belfast,	Do.	840 12 3½	3½	Do	23	228 17 3	14 9 1¼	3 18 8	10 12 2	—
Armagh,	Do.	445 15 0	3¼	Coal & Turf	17	77 3 10	27 9 10	10 0 0	45 10 2	39 2 6
Carlow,	Do.	498 9 4	4	Do	25	155 18 2	21 4 5	13 17 3	27 3 7	6 15 6
Cavan,	Do.	256 12 2	3½	Turf.	16	46 1 1	32 6 1	14 11 8	20 0 0	30 2 3
Clare,	Do.	469 13 0	4¼	Coal & Turf	31	66 5 2	13 13 11	3 7 3½	30 0 0	2 4 0
Cork County,	Bread.	1,763 4 8	4½	Coal.	32	117 9 3	29 12 2½	26 8 4	33 8 1	33 7 7
„ City,	Bread and Milk	748 18 7	4½	Do.	27	90 15 0	17 0 8	14 9 3	30 16 6	54 0 1½
Donegal,	Mixed.	594 5 3¼	3½	Do.	20	77 17 6	6 3 2	14 6 4	10 15 0	10 9 9½
Down,	Do.	902 1 8½	3¾	Coal & Turf.	45	113 4 11	21 14 5½	14 9 3	35 1 9	10 14 8
Dublin County,	Do.	579 7 7	3¾	Coal.	28	128 8 1	33 2 8	18 8 0	37 6 5	10 11 10
Dublin City:										
Newgate,	Bread and Milk	452 15 7	5¾	Do.	16	57 18 2	11 9 8	0 0 10	42 10 4	78 14 8
Richmond Bridewell,	Mixed.	1,494 19 0	3¾	Do.	28	414 16 3	44 16 0	14 8 1½	138 14 6	90 9 9
Grangegorman Penitentiary	Do.	1,522 7 2	3	Do.	20	225 3 8	41 16 0	20 11 3	127 10 4	135 5 10
Fermanagh,	Do	444 13 4	3¾	Turf.	27	83 18 8	9 11 2	7 18 0	22 7 3	21 0 0
Galway County,	Do.	873 10 3	2¾	Turf & Coal.	15	136 11 2	22 0 8	8 18 1	8 13 3	17 15 2
„ Town,	Do.	118 13 0	5¾	Turf.	10	27 3 10	3 17 0	4 15 5	4 6 0	8 5 8
Kerry,	Do.	759 1 3¾	3¾	Do.	17	64 5 11¼	9 8 4½	14 16 1½	60 17 1½	32 10 11½
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	313 6 4½	4¼	Coal.	28	95 4 0	18 4 11	9 13 0	20 8 1	11 3 9½
„ Athy,	Do.	106 16 1	3¾	Turf.	10	40 13 0	0 18 8	3 7 4	6 3 0	—
Kilkenny County,	Do.	529 1 8	4¾	Turf & Coal.	20	93 4 9	7 0 2	8 6 5	33 18 9	43 14 3
„ City,	Do.	250 18 0	5½	Do	6	41 18 4	6 17 9½	4 1 3½	17 12 1	4 15 1½
King's County,	Do.	450 11 10½	3	Do.	40	94 17 5	18 9 5	5 11 3½	33 10 4	25 16 5½
Leitrim,	Do.	424 16 0	3	Do	35	84 15 10½	13 18 7½	6 14 7	36 13 2	50 16 1
Limerick County,	Bread.	915 17 5½	4¼	Coal.	24	68 3 4	15 8 2½	10 9 11½	24 12 0	37 0 2½
„ City,	Indian Meal & Bread	475 10 11½	3¾	Do.	15	47 13 0	12 14 9	11 2 4½	10 0 0	3 3 2
Londonderry,	Mixed.	440 19 2	3½	Do.	16	44 17 4	25 7 11	16 10 7½	39 16 3	30 15 2
Longford,	Do.	300 7 1	5¾	Turf.	18	45 1 10	14 5 0	7 19 11½	25 0 0	12 3 11
Louth,	Do.	262 11 4	3¾	Coals.	16	27 14 3	6 0 0	11 12 0	9 18 5	11 4 0
Drogheda,	Do.	109 10 0	4	Do.	8	41 13 0	4 7 0	3 6 0	9 8 0	3 0 10
Mayo,	Do.	980 5 0¼	3¾	Turf & Coal.	44	179 8 2	32 11 9½	35 16 5¾	14 5 3	50 3 6¼
Meath,	Do.	265 2 11	3¼	Do.	31	56 16 10½	17 7 3	6 11 1½	66 18 3	21 12 3½
Monaghan,	Do.	286 7 10¾	3¾	Coal.	19	76 15 10	4 8 5	10 10 2½	23 0 8½	45 19 3¾
Queen's County,	Do.	438 16 8	3¼	Turf & Coal.	12	88 13 1½	10 12 10	11 19 1½	2 5 10	28 18 10½
Roscommon,	Do.	577 8 3	3¾	Coal.	22	192 9 7	9 16 5	12 10 8	42 0 0	75 2 0½
Sligo,	Do.	557 5 0	4	Do.	20	115 3 8	36 11 8	18 3 9½	3 4 1	119 3 0½
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Bread and Milk.	897 10 11	3¾	Turf & Coal	32	144 3 3½	18 15 3	12 10 8	42 10 8	52 17 2
„ Clonmel,	Bread.	1,464 2 8	4½	Coal.	37	94 11 2	67 15 6	16 19 4	81 6 7	17 5 2½
Tyrone,	Mixed.	471 10 5	3¾	Turf.	41	72 5 9	28 0 11	19 2 0	4 13 0	18 15 3
Waterford County,	Do.	453 3 2¼	3½	Coal.	12	85 10 4	67 1 7½	21 8 5	23 16 2	8 7 3
„ City,	Do.	192 15 6	4	Do.	9	33 6 3	9 14 1	9 11 5	19 1 7	3 19 5
Westmeath,	Do.	454 1 11½	3¾	Turf & Coal.	13	95 7 0	17 9 6	14 1 7	42 0 0	16 3 4½
Wexford,	Do.	607 3 4½	5	Coal	18	33 3 9	8 11 9	9 8 10	10 10 4	24 2 0
Wicklow,	Do	444 11 1½	3¾	Do.	16	44 3 4	18 9 6	14 8 3	7 13 5	22 0 3

IN consequence of the failure of the Potate crop and the very high price to which articles of food have risen in many of the Irish Markets, it has been dietaries. We beg to state, that these alterations have been made under the authority of the Queen's Bench; and as an explanation of all the articles comprised

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THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1846.

COST OF							SALARY OF				
							MALE DEPARTMENT.				
								Chaplains.			
Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing	Female Clothing	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol	Conveyance of Prisoners	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Local Inspectors.	Protestant	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
12	13.	14	15.	16.	17	18	19	20.	21	22
£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22 5 4	30 2 8½	13 2 7	52 0 10	44 5 1	—	30 2 1½	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 0	36 18 6
10 9 10	49 11 11	7 7 1	18 14 2½	82 11 10	—	18 9 2	55 7 8	36 18 6	36 18 0	36 18 6
14 11 0	17 2 5	7 19 10	15 5 7	85 16 5	—	23 18 5	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
24 4 0	22 18 6	18 10 0	24 15 2	21 18 7	17 1 6	21 12 9	30 18 4	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
8 14 6	13 17 8	2 14 11	35 8 10	21 7 2	—	29 8 8	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
8 8 2	8 1 1½	8 13 0	5 5 6	32 19 2½	21 15 0	78 7 2	—	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
22 6 3	122 19 11½	88 0 0	68 3 7	188 8 8	12 0 0	58 10 7	150 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
24 9 1	75 0 0	42 4 11	80 14 11	48 8 8	32 8 0	32 4 10	75 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
7 11 1	35 14 11	0 2 6	18 13 10	36 6 9	29 16 8	17 8 10	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
20 6 6½	70 13 4	44 8 8	101 1 4½	81 18 0½	—	53 6 10½	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
19 3 10	44 10 4	30 16 4	14 12 8	125 1 3	6 4 8	105 10 8	120 0 0	35 7 8	35 7 8	35 7 2
20 9 2	—	—	32 13 0	35 18 5	—	188 11 3	133 6 8	50 0 0	33 6 8	50 0 0
17 18 4½	144 16 6	—	160 17 9	188 13 11½	—	71 7 6	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
23 4 4	—	169 17 2	47 18 7	120 7 6	—	303 5 6	133 6 8	40 0 0	33 6 8	40 0 0
3 0 0	10 10 0	—	36 12 0	3 5 0	38 17 4	23 0 8	80 0 0	23 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
3 3 0	—	17 14 11	26 6 0	—	18 1 0	73 17 8	73 8 10	48 3 0	—	40 3 0
8 13 7	—	—	—	1 8 11	—	8 18 0	36 18 6	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
17 15 8½	1 2 4	7 0 8	65 1 9	53 8 0½	10 2 0	40 12 8	146 3 1	—	—	46 3 1
19 2 10½	44 1 8	22 8 9	80 0 1	29 12 4½	24 18 2	29 7 2	86 18 5	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
7 7 7	2 17 7	4 3 5½	8 8 0	22 14 7½	18 3 8½	12 14 6½	27 13 10	27 13 10	—	27 13 10
16 16 5	37 6 2	11 0 8½	11 7 5	82 9 8	4 2 0	10 6 11	60 0 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0
3 13 0	13 6 8½	4 0 0	22 2 3	5 6 0	—	11 1 1	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
7 17 8	66 4 6	34 4 2	27 14 8½	114 16 0	—	17 9 5	130 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
85 16 4	73 11 6	15 8 2	93 18 7	74 14 0	—	63 18 1½	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
12 19 1	75 16 8	2 1 10	52 7 3	103 12 11½	9 12 0	83 13 7	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
13 6 11	0 11 0	0 18 6	61 4 7	16 4 1	—	23 11 4	150 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
23 7 5	17 7 10	12 8 8	67 12 8	172 12 9	—	20 4 4½	90 0 0	46 3 1½	46 3 1½	46 3 1½
11 10 3	6 16 3	4 6 3	8 13 11	43 17 10½	7 16 0	38 1 5	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 16 6	36 18 6
10 17 10	0 6 1	1 15 0	3 17 4	8 18 3	—	24 8 0	80 0 0	36 13 6	36 16 6	36 18 6
0 16 0	—	—	2 13 0	—	—	27 8 11½	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
40 9 11	21 6 6½	14 10 0	10 5 3	224 14 6½	34 13 6	144 12 11½	75 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
11 15 5	17 8 8	—	56 11 11	53 8 8	16 16 0	21 17 10	80 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
7 18 2	32 4 0½	—	8 17 8½	71 1 0½	—	0 11 0	92 8 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
18 2 0	10 0 11	8 3 3	24 2 0½	49 2 2	2 10 0	14 19 1½	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
18 12 0	12 4 6	4 10 0½	98 3 0	77 0 6½	6 16 0	69 18 10	92 0 2	40 3 1	—	46 3 1
20 8 0	105 14 11½	51 12 11	73 6 8	70 6 1	10 10 0	46 15 1½	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
12 9 6	46 12 6	—	8 6 8	86 11 4	—	106 2 8	70 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0
31 6 4	97 0 8	9 4 10	77 8 6	126 6 0½	—	43 11 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 8 0
84 6 1	81 16 1	8 0 0	77 14 4	154 12 5	47 16 5	122 1 3	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
9 17 3	70 4 0	8 6 10	44 13 10½	32 4 6	23 13 4	2 5 2½	80 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
4 11 6	8 16 4	6 14 2	13 7 4	23 14 0	—	2 7 2	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
23 1 8	67 1 10	14 17 0	13 2 4	64 0 10	—	18 8 4½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
28 8 0	16 9 6	9 2 8	46 8 5	10 3 3	10 1 6½	11 14 7½	50 0 0	36 0 0	—	30 0 0
13 8 4	70 12 3	37 12 2	34 18 1	12 4 6	—	8 3 10½	45 1 1	36 18 5	—	36 18 6

found necessary to vary the dietaries of several of the County Prisons, and to authorize the use of provisions which were not formerly to be found in the Gaol in those alterations would occupy more space than could be conveniently spared in the returns, we have included them under the head of Mixed Dietary.

[*Continued.*

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SCHEDULE (D)—Account of Expenditure in

Gaols. 23	Salary of Male Department. Medical Officers. Physicians. 24	Surgeons. 25.	Apothecaries. 26.	Governors. 27.	Clerks. 28.	Deputy Governors or Head Turnkeys. 29	Turnkeys. No. 30.	Total Amount of Salary. 31.	Schoolmasters. 32.	Other Prison Officers. 33.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	74 0 0	—	—	301 18 6	—	45 0 0	6	245 0 0	27 13 10	13 17 0
Belfast,	—	36 18 8	—	250 0 0	—	50 0 0	11	370 0 0	—	57 5 0
Armagh,	—	—	20 0 0	144 0 0	—	37 0 0	6	153 0 0	30 0 0	—
Carlow,	92 6 2	—	—	200 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	3	85 0 0	—	—
Cavan,	—	—	—	200 0 0	—	55 7 8	5	175 7 8	30 0 0	—
Clare,	74 0 0	—	—	200 0 0	50 0 0	40 0 0	8	233 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0
Cork County,	74 0 0	—	20 0 0	618 0 0	—	45 7 6	15	428 1 0	—	94 17 4
„ City,	—	54 8 4	10 0 0	200 0 0	—	60 0 0	8	218 8 0	—	10 0 0
Donegal,	—	—	15 0 0	150 0 0	25 0 0	40 0 0	5	121 10 0	—	—
Down,	—	—	27 15 10	400 0 0	—	80 0 0	10	342 12 10	52 0 0	—
Dublin County,	—	110 15 4	—	250 0 0	40 16 8	100 0 0	9	367 13 4	—	35 0 0
Dublin City:										
Newgate,	133 6 8	133 6 8	—	500 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	7	355 8 0	52 0 6	—
Richmond Bridewell,	133 6 8	133 6 8	—	400 0 0	70 0 0	250 0 0	13	653 2 4	95 0 0	214 0 0
Grangegorman Penitentiary	133 6 8	133 6 8	—	200 0 0	60 0 0	—	5	172 0 0	—	52 0 0
Fermanagh,	—	—	—	150 0 0	—	32 0 0	5	150 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0
Galway,	—	74 0 0	—	375 7 8	—	46 0 0	7	209 0 0	—	20 0 0
„ Town,	56 0 0	—	—	138 9 2	—	—	4	88 0 0	—	—
Kerry,	78 13 10	—	—	240 0 0	—	100 0 0	12	315 0 0	—	70 0 0
Kildare, Naas,	—	40 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	—	50 0 0	6	120 0 0	20 0 0	—
„ Athy,	26 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	3	60 0 0	—	—
Kilkenny County,	65 0 0	—	—	240 0 0	—	37 0 0	4	134 0 0	28 0 0	—
„ City,	—	30 0 0	—	84 0 0	—	—	2	50 0 0	—	—
King's County,	65 0 0	—	—	184 12 2	—	80 0 0	8	210 0 0	20 0 0	68 10 0
Leitrim,	22 10 0	—	20 0 0	150 0 0	—	30 0 0	6	180 0 0	—	30 0 0
Limerick County,	50 0 0	30 0 0	—	300 0 0	70 0 0	45 0 0	9	315 0 0	—	—
„ City,	—	28 0 0	28 0 0	130 0 0	25 0 0	52 10 0	6	122 10 5½	—	—
Londonderry,	—	94 0 0	—	130 0 0	30 0 0	45 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	4 15 0
Longford,	—	—	25 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	—	6	178 0 0	—	30 0 0
Louth,	—	—	15 0 0	176 15 6	—	40 0 0	4	120 0 0	30 0 0	—
Drogheda,	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	—	2	40 0 0	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	30 0 0	305 0 0	—	40 0 0	10	320 0 0	—	10 0 0
Meath,	—	74 0 0	38 18 6	276 18 6	60 0 0	—	5	165 0 0	25 0 0	74 0 0
Monaghan,	78 10 10	—	—	138 9 2	—	35 0 0	6	165 0 0	—	—
Queen's County,	—	—	20 0 0	250 0 0	32 10 0	30 0 0	8	198 13 11	—	5 17 9
Roscommon,	—	—	—	200 0 0	40 0 0	—	8	215 0 0	—	61 0 0
Sligo,	65 0 0	—	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	9	195 0 0	20 0 0	—
Tipperary, Nenagh,	—	60 0 0	25 0 0	195 0 0	—	80 0 0	9	235 0 0	—	75 0 0
„ Clonmel,	—	74 0 0	—	250 0 0	100 0 0	120 0 0	12	378 5 2½	—	30 0 0
Tyrone,	—	—	—	150 0 0	—	42 10 0	9	156 15 0	18 0 0	—
Waterford,	85 0 0	—	—	200 0 0	30 0 0	—	5	135 0 0	—	30 0 0
„ City,	40 0 0	—	—	120 0 0	—	00 0 0	4	100 0 0	—	—
Westmeath,	—	—	—	150 0 0	—	50 0 0	8	220 0 0	—	—
Wexford,	—	—	20 0 0	160 0 0	—	60 0 0	5	140 0 0	30 0 0	51 0 0
Wicklow,	65 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	—	6	194 5 0	—	—

It will be seen that in some Gaols there is no charge made under the head of Physician or Surgeon, on account of the Surgeon of the County Infirmary being obliged, under the Grand Jury Act, 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 116, to attend also the County Gaols, if within five miles of Infirmary, without any additional salary. In many of the Gaols there is no charge under the head of Schoolmaster, as the Turnkeys, when qualified, instruct the Prisoners.

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THE SEVERAL GAOLS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1846—*continued.*

SALARY OF OFFICERS' — Female Department — Matrons (34.)	Assistant Matrons, or Female Turnkeys (35)	Hospital Nurse-tenders (36)	Other Prison Officers (37.)	Rations, Total Cost of (38.)	Clothing, Total Cost of (39)	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing (40.)	Total Expense of the Gaol (41.)	Average Number of Prisoners per day Dieted (42.)	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per day (43)	Total Cost of each Prisoner per head per annum (44)
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
35 0 0	16 0 0	22 13 2	—	93 7 1½	26 11 6	1,108 2 9½	2,107 17 5½	97	1 2¼	21 14 7½
40 0 0	50 0 0	—	23 6 0	15 17 7½	27 9 0	1,087 1 2½	2,142 14 9	121	0 11½	17 14 8
30 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	—	4 15 2	33 7 4	647 2 6	1,317 4 5	101	0 6¼	12 10 11
50 0 0	—	—	—	54 15 0	—	644 7 2	1,498 16 1	76	1 0½	10 14 5
40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	—	67 5 3	—	764 0 7	1,275 3 5	78	0 10¾	16 6 11½
40 0 0	20 0 0	24 0 0	—	56 16 0	19 5 10	1,005 7 10	1,753 16 4	81½	1 0¾	16 7 1½
50 0 0	35 0 0	36 18 0	—	100 17 7	64 15 0	1,808 2 5	4,368 19 0	277	0 10½	15 15 5½
38 4 9	22 7 3	24 16 4	5 0 0	62 6 0½	32 5 8	899 16 5½	1,289 13 4½	116	0 7½	11 3 0¾
30 6 0	—	10 0 0	—	182 10 6	33 19 10½	796 0 4½	1,456 19 0½	68½	1 2	21 5 10
40 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	81 4 7½	20 0 0	1,045 11 3¾	2,500 18 10	150	0 10	13 18 7
62 10 0	25 0 0	—	—	31 16 4	—	1,279 16 8	2,432 19 4	116	1 1	20 19 5
100 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	165 13 8½	—	2,002 6 4½	2,682 9 5½	66½	2 4½	43 6 10¾
—	—	—	—	347 0 3	3 0 0	2,645 9 3	5,244 2 2	260	1 1½	20 3 4
200 0 0	570 0 0	55 0 0	24 0 0	286 10 2	—	2,132 16 10	4,871 3 11	268½	0 11¾	18 3 3
30 0 0	—	17 0 0	—	57 2 11	—	633 2 11	1,350 16 6	61½	0 10¾	15 17 10
30 0 0	15 0 0	41 0 0	12 0 0	6 6 6	38 17 8	1,035 4 2	2,033 1 10	129	0 10½	15 19 4½
20 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	18 7 0	—	423 2 4	601 7 7	26	1 2	21 5 10
50 0 0	20 0 6	20 0 0	10 0 0	124 19 11½	70 13 11½	1,266 16 10¼	2,422 16 10½	131	0 11¾	17 14 10¼
20 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	127 6 3½	19 10 0	685 1 4½	1,424 15 0	45½	1 6½	31 4 10
20 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	78 17 10½	9 15 0	382 14 4	520 2 0¾	19¼	1 4½	25 15 9½
30 0 0	—	—	—	86 16 10	10 0 0	703 18 10	1,571 17 1½	60½	1 0¾	19 19 4
15 0 0	—	—	—	43 14 6	—	312 14 6	698 9 1	30	0 16	21 16 6½
40 0 0	25 0 0	16 0 0	—	30 16 3	27 12 8½	904 10 6½	1,819 12 9½	102	0 11¾	17 17 5
30 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	—	—	16 16 3½	678 8 3½	1,602 7 0	73¾	1 1¼	20 6 3½
40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	36 4 7	1,028 4 7	2,439 5 4	146	0 10½	15 14 9
30 0 0	24 0 0	16 11 6	—	—	—	607 0 11½	1,339 15 1¾	60½	0 9½	14 16 10
30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	—	166 6 6	53 15 0	969 7 10½	1,852 3 10½	74	1 3½	23 10 6½
40 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	670 15 6	1,195 6 6	67	0 11¾	17 16 8
30 0 0	—	—	—	37 10 6	21 7 0	631 8 0	1,016 17 6	49	1 1	19 12 11
6 0 0	—	—	—	26 14 0	—	224 14 0	426 8 9½	16	1 4	23 13 10
40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	115 12 9½	—	1,058 6 7½	2,671 9 5	183½	0 9¾	14 17 10¾
40 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	34 2 6	21 16 8	1,008 16 2	1,560 14 7½	53	1 7½	29 8 11½
24 16 0	16 8 0	—	—	44 4 10	33 10 0	718 11 0	1,278 5 2	56	1 3½	23 4 9¾
50 6 0	—	18 0 0	—	51 10 0	—	774 11 8	1,468 12 9½	69	0 10	15 4 11
32 6 1	—	17 0 0	—	26 3 0½	30 5 3½	809 6 9	1,986 13 4½	99	1 1¾	20 1 1¾
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	196 16 1	47 11 8	1,047 13 11	2,276 6 8	100½	1 2¼	21 13 5½
40 0 0	60 0 0	15 0 0	—	8 6 6	59 12 6	992 17 5	2,390 7 10½	148½	0 10¾	16 2 7½
40 0 0	22 0 0	20 17 8	13 0 0	48 18 3	73 19 10	1,371 0 9½	3,437 17 9¾	213	0 10¼	15 12 6½
30 0 0	5 1 11	12 0 0	—	142 15 11	73 9 4	820 12 2	1,940 0 6	89¼	1 2⅝	21 17 2½
60 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	—	25 8 0	16 16 7½	737 4 7½	1,561 16 6½	66	1 0	16 3 2½
40 0 0	—	—	—	61 17 0	—	531 17 6	671 12 2	40½	1 1½	20 10 5½
20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	26 8 6	—	626 3 6	1,453 19 0½	92	0 10	15 16 0½
45 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	128 16 5	11 14 0	608 10 5	1,629 4 4½	94	0 11½	17 6 7½
60 0 0	20 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	—	534 6 0	1,285 4 6	77	0 11½	17 2 2

Total Expense of Gaols for 1847, £83,497 15*s.* 11¾*d.*
Total Expense of Gaols for 1846, £75,657 4*s.* 4*d.*

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SCHEDULE (E).-

RETURN of TRADES' WORK, HARD LABOUR, and SCHOOLS, in the several GAOLS in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1846

GAOLS.	MALES. Masons or Stonecutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Stone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Power Drills.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Convicts.	FEMALES. Needlework.	Knitting and Spinning.	Washing.	Other Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Convicts.	AMOUNT of Cost of Work. Males. £ s. d.	Females. £ s. d.	AMOUNT of Return of Work. Males. £ s. d.	Females. £ s. d.	Profitable Works. £ s. d.	No. of Miles of Treadwheel chargeable to the Gaol.	Total Wheels. Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Prisoners employed on Treadwheel.	SCHOOLS. Males.	Females.
Antrim	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	45	-	10	17	78	8	0	2	5	1	10	133 4 5	20 13 4	214 0 11	62 11 11	94 14 1	2	-	2	99	1 1
Belfast "	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	0	24	40	-	-	1	73	25	0	1	-	-	32	611 18 0	-	520 17 7	36 16 0¼	324 13 7¾	17	-	7,653	47	1 1
Armagh "	-	0	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	20	64	106	12	17	4	0	3	40	13 2 0	10 1 4	71 0 11	31 0 0	71 16 7	-	60	11,923	13	38 1 1
Carlow "	1	0	4	0	7	2	2	4	20	4	4	4	8	40	12	10	6	4	10	42	71 4 0	10 5 0	271 2 2	53 0 4	228 17 8	60	18	248	7	17 1 1
Cavan "	1	0	4	2	3	1	2	10	24	14	0	3	61	102	14	0	3	4	3	24	48 2 1	38 0 0	246 14 0	48 13 7	223 2 0	18	28	16,210	5	117 1 1
Clare "	2	4	6	5	0	0	1	10	41	68	7	14	22	122	—	0	0	2	0	23	44 0 0	9 10 2	124 18 5	33 1 2	108 3 0	28	30	14,490	4	80 0 1
Cork County	1	1	0	-	0	-	-	0	38	23	55	32	181	334	48	16	10	0	25	111	491 5 5	13 12 11	489 18 0	108 12 0	380 13 1	30	-	0 460	-	22 1 1
Cork City "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	9	61	124	12	0	0	0	25	11	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	—	6	1 1 1
Donegal "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	9	21	60	3	0	4	0	0	17	186 8 3	18 7 10	160 4 7	78 5 0	61 14 0	-	-	5,760	8	76 1 1
Down "	-	1	0	3	7	2	-	14	62	44	-	11	28	115	10	10	0	0	15	40	281 4 0	107 14 0	334 0 0¼	182 2 4	107 8 10¼	10	-	-	3	83 1 1
Dublin "	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	0	22	40	-	13	10	89	0	14	0	0	12	48	105 14 0	28 0 1	121 16 11	88 12 11	88 16 8	7	-	-	111	1 -
Newgate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	72	79	-	-	-	-	0	67	—	—	—	—	—	-	10	18,880	10	1098 2 -
Richmond Bridewell	-	0	4	0	13	2	2	23	54	31	23	103	241	—	36	43	55	63	52	251	-	—	229 3 0	418 6 0	78 16 5	7	-	-	5	67 1 1
Grangegorman Pen	-	2	-	3	0	-	-	-	6	60	-	19	15	93	3	0	0	2	0	25	74 16 0	8 6 0	141 7 1	33 16 3	61 17 0	0	-	2,610	1	142 1 1
Fermanagh "	-	-	-	0	2	-	4	3	11	53	20	22	6	91	4	5	0	7	16	32	154 0 8	116 8 4	253 5 4	145 4 7	99 11 11	-	-	13,800	8	88 1 1
Galway "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	111	-	-	0	83 1 1
Galway Town	-	4	1	0	10	-	-	31	77	-	-	10	10	103	5	18	6	0	16	46	448 9 12	7 14 0	319 0 0	17 12 10	78 0 0¾	111	-	-	6	78 1 1
Kerry "	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	11	-	-	4	0	15	6	2	0	3	2	13	7 10 8¼	0 9 0¼	40 1 1	36 18 3¼	57 10 10¼	7	-	-	2	14 1 1
Kildare, Naas "	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	24	-	4	0	36	8	-	0	0	1	21	30 4 3¾	0 0 2	72 6 0¼	20 15 3	35 11 0	4	-	11,250	0	17 1 1
Kildare, Athy "	-	2	2	0	1	2	1	3	17	32	0	8	18	67	3	0	0	0	0	30	40 17 0	4 11 0	101 6 0	35 15 0	55 11 1	12	-	-	0	1 1 1
Kilkenny "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	11	7	-	0	2	-	12	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	3	1 1 1
Kilkenny City	-	4	2	4	4	0	6	7	37	20	-	16	5	78	6	19	3	3	3	34	96 10 0	28 18 2	264 16 2	52 3 6	170 11 0	27	-	-	31	1 1 1
King's County "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	15	31	52	137	4	1	12	4	0	20	58 0 6¾	13 2 8	80 2 6¼	53 3 6¾	21 18 0¾	-	-	7 840	-	81 1 1
Leitrim "	-	0	-	0	0	7	1	-	28	40	18	-	14	98	106	0	4	2	13	33	50 11 6	24 12 6	98 15 0	28 17 1	11 0 11	81	-	-	12	41 1 1
Limerick "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	12	-	50	16	0	1	0	0	17	51 10 0	0 12 0	43 12 0	0 13 0	12 0 0	-	-	7,040	-	38 1 1
Limerick City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	67	-	0	0	0	0	0	22	223 0 0	—	253 7 0	—	58 1 0	-	-	-	3	38 1 2
Londonderry "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	64	-	-	-	-	-	0	0 0 0	—	168 8 0	8 6 0	45 0 0¼	11	-	6,600	2	18 1 1
Longford "	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	16	24	11	16	0	75	2	2	0	2	4	10	12a 14 0	0 0 0	161 2 0	45 14 8	67 6 0	-	-	6,110	-	19 2 1
Louth "	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	0	1	0	0	11	4	15	3	1	4	1	0	11	60 5 11	7 4 7	101 2 0	—	—	-	-	-	0	1 1 1
Drogheda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	-	2	2	2	0	—	—	46 10 7	—	0 3 0	3	-	7 990	0	32 1 1
Mayo "	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	10	-	30	73	62	186	-	3	3	28	33	55	37 13 7	—	35 7 7	1 17 2	10 14 5	17	-	11,520	17	5 1 1
Meath "	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	14	12	12	12	33	2	4	2	2	7	7	17	15 10 0	0 11 1	35 7 7	1 17 2	10 18 0¾	-	-	9,600	-	48 1 1
Monaghan "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	48	63	2	0	4	2	3	23	4 12 0	0 14 1	18 7 0	18 4 7¾	10 18 0¾	-	-	6 720	-	44 1 1
Queen's County "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	38	12	16	13	67	5	7	14	0	15	47	—	—	—	—	21	-	0,170	7	- 1 1
Roscommon "	-	0	-	0	0	7	-	-	3	17	43	10	10	07	155	0	13	4	3	17	300 15 10¼	15 4 11	518 4 8¼	23 11 3	106 18 0	21	-	19,600	63	20 1 1
Sligo "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	44	-	-	14	45	108	5	0	0	16	20e 60	128 14 2	102 0 0	223 18 10¼	108 13 0¾	11	18	6,600	13	44 1 1
Tipperary, Nenagh	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	18	18	54	24	103	3	15	3	0	8	31	57	9 2 0	19 17 2½	353 12 2	60 0 0	110 16 0	6	34	22,100	13	44 1 1
Tipperary, Clonmel	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	4a	31	40	40	12	20	208	10	10	20	0	10	72	407 11 11¼	128 17 2½	814 13 7	207 7 1	184 10 0	54	12,988	11	63 1 1
Tyrone "	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	60	-	20	15	103	0	0	4	1	11	33	46 0 10¼	16 0 10¼	147 10 0	105 17 12	31 1 2¾	3	6,360	7	13 1 1
Waterford	-	2	0	2	35	-	1	38	82	-	-	10	7	92	-	-	-	0	1	1	1109 1 0¼	170 4 0¼	1244 10 4	305 18 8¾	271 10 0¾	30	-	-	0	1 1 1
Waterford City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 12 0	11 2 0	4 1 0	53 3 0	43 10 4	-	-	5,740	-	30 1 1
Westmeath "	-	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	16	0	23	0	5	90	0	0	4	2	0	15	140 0 3¼	0 5 0	138 12 8¾	15 7 3	63 0 0	23	-	5 700	0	27 1 1
Wexford "	-	2	4	0	0	-	-	-	12	36	15	-	12	17	76	4	12	0	4	11	57 176 14 7¾	340 0 0¼	0 0 0	—	160 0 8	23	-	-	2	38 1 1
Wicklow "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	34	-	-	6	14	84	12	12	0	3	41	135 10 0	80 0 11	257 4 10	120 0 0	138 10 10	48	-	-	0	124 3 0

* Work supplied without cost to the public—as Barrack washing, &c.

† No means of employment provided by Grand Jury

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SCHEDULE (F)

A SCHEDULE of the different TRADES, SMALL TRADES, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all Gaols in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible in a supply Prisoners at during the different Periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day s.	d.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day s.	d.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day s.	d.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day s.	d.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade. Months.	Weeks.	Days.	Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day s.	d.
Ink-making	—	—	1	—	6	Wire-lattice making	1	—	—	—	6	Coopering —	0	—	—	1	6	Collar-making	3	—	—	1	0	Cabinet-maker	12	—	—	3	0
Blacking-making	—	—	1	1	0	Sack-cloth weaving	1	—	—	1	0	Hollow-making —	2	—	—	1	0	Tackling-making for Farmers	0	—	—	1	6	Carpenter —	12	—	—	3	0
Lath splitting	—	1	—	1	0	Nail-making —	1	—	—	1	0	Horse-shoeing	3	—	—	1	6	Stone-cutter	12	—	—	3	0	Carpenter —	12	—	—	3	0
Putty-making for glazing	—	—	1	1	0	Tanner's Work for Kitchen-use ▲	2	—	—	1	0	Trunk-making	1	—	—	1	0	Shoe-maker	3	—	—	1	0	Stone-cutter	12	—	—	3	0
Putty-making for plastering —	—	—	1	1	0	Cooper-making	1	—	—	1	0	Saddle-maker	2	—	—	1	0	Hinge-smith	12	—	—	3	0	Hinge-smith	12	—	—	3	0
Fir-wood for Shoe-makers	—	—	1	1	0	Glue-boiling	1	—	—	1	0	Flesher of Hides	1	—	—	1	0	Candle-maker	2	—	—	1	0	Harness-maker (Coach)	12	—	—	3	0
Finishing Skins ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Vermicelli-making	1	—	—	1	0	Brush-maker	1	—	—	1	0	Saddle-maker	1	—	—	1	0	Tailoring ▲	6	—	—	3	0
Head Skins-scouring	—	—	0	1	0	Sacking (Bread) ▲	1	—	—	2	0	Bridge-maker	1	—	—	1	0	Currier	2	—	—	1	0	Hatting ▲	6	—	—	1	0
Cord-making (Twine)	3	—	—	1	0	Wax-dressing	1	—	—	1	0	Comb maker	1	—	—	1	0	Cutler ▲	3	—	—	2	0	Cutler ▲	3	—	—	2	0
Size-making ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Last-maker (Shoes)	2	—	—	1	6	Clothes-beater ▲	1	—	3	—	6	Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows makers	6	—	—	1	0	Cart and Waggon-making	11	—	—	1	0
Stop-making	—	—	—	0	6	Skeve-making	1	—	—	1	0	Pump-borer	1	—	—	1	0	Brasier	6	—	—	1	0	Plough-making	3	—	—	1	0
Oakum-carding	—	1	—	0	6	Spinner of Cotton	1	—	—	1	0	Reed maker	1	—	—	1	6	Whitesmith (Blacksmith)	3	—	—	1	6	Block-making for Ships	2	—	—	1	0
Paint-grinding ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Straw Plaiter Bonnets	1	—	—	1	6	Sack-cloth maker	1	—	—	1	0	Glass-cutter	1	—	—	1	0	Engraving	12	—	—	3	0
Paint-colouring ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Wing-making	1	—	—	1	0	Stone cutter	1	—	—	1	0	Harness-maker (Carts)	6	—	—	1	0	Printing	12	—	—	2	0
Lime-burning ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Tooth-picking	1	—	—	0	6	Turner —	1	—	—	2	0	Saddler	6	—	—	1	6	Turning	3	—	—	1	0
Wire-drawing	—	—	0	1	0	Tin-design making ▲	1	—	—	1	6	Whip-maker ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Shuttle-maker	6	—	—	1	0	Waggon wheel making —	6	—	—	1	0
Mat-making ▲	—	1	—	1	0	Blacking making for Shoes	1	—	—	1	3	Rope-maker	1	—	—	3	0	Pallet and Clog-maker	1	—	—	1	0	Wire-weaver	6	—	—	1	0
Wool-scouring	—	—	0	—	2	Paper-staining ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Whitesmith	2	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Cloth	6	—	—	1	0	Hose-cloth maker —	6	—	—	1	0
Pumicing in Oil ▲	—	—	—	1	0	Lint-making	1	—	—	1	6	Block maker for Ships	2	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Cotton —	6	—	—	1	0	Pocket book maker	6	—	—	1	0
Hair-twisting (curled)	1	—	—	1	0	Sharpening from Brass or Metal-ware	—	6	—	1	0	Dyer ▲	2	—	—	1	6	Weaver of Damask	6	—	—	1	0	Saddle-tree maker	6	—	—	2	0
Wire-scutching	—	2	—	1	0	Sail-cloth making ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Stocking-loomer —	2	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Linen	6	—	—	1	6	Pin maker	6	—	—	2	0
Stay-scutching	—	2	—	0	6	Tape-weaving ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Bracket-maker	—	2	—	1	0	Weaver of Muslin	4	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Bread Cloth	6	—	—	1	0
Light Shoe-making (Tick Covers)	1	—	—	1	0	Cork-cutting ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Thread-maker ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Flannel	2	—	—	1	6	Weaver of Cotton Cord —	3	—	—	1	0
Tape-weaving	1	—	—	1	0	Trunk-making ▲	1	—	—	1	0	Collar ▲	—	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	—	—	1	0	Weaver of Cotton Cord —	3	—	—	1	0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers)	—	—	2	0	6	Wool-cutting —	—	6	—	1	0	Wool-scourer ▲	1	—	—	1	0							Weaver of Damask	6	—	—	1	0
Down-napping (Hatters) —	—	—	1	—	1	0																		Weaver of Linen	6	—	—	1	0
Sack-making	—	—	1	—	1	0																		Weaver of Muslin	4	—	—	1	0
Basket making	—	2	—	1	0																			Weaver of Flannel	2	—	—	1	0
Net-making	—	2	—	1	0																			Weaver of Serge or Stuff	3	—	—	1	0
Broom-making ▲	—	—	0	1	0																								
Building Cats	—	—	1	1	0																								
Lock-cutting	1	—	—	1	0																								
Work-cutting (Chandlers) —	—	1	—	1	0																								
Boss-making (for Hatters)	—	0	—	1	0																								
Trunk-covering ▲	—	2	—	1	0																								
Pulverizing Bones	—	1	—	1	0																								

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SCHEDULE (G.)

Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1846.

County.	Bridewell.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £	s.	d.	Salary of Keeper. £	s.	d.	Total Charge to the County. £	s.	d.
Antrim	Antrim	10	2	9	20	0	0			
	Ballymena	56	11	11	20	0	0			
	Ballymoney	26	17	6	20	0	0			
								162	12	2
Armagh	Ballibot	10	5	9	12	0	0			
	Lorgan	47	18	5	10	0	0			
	N. T. Hamilton	8	11	0	10	0	0			
	Market-hill	9	8	8	10	0	0			
								124	18	10
Cavan	Bailieboro'	14	5	11	25	0	0			
	Bellyconnell	8	12	1	20	0	0			
	Cootehill	12	3	8	30	0	0			
								110	1	8
Clare	Ennistymon	8	15	1	20	0	0			
	Killaloe	16	13	4	20	0	0			
	Kilrush	20	13	1	30	0	0			
	Sixmilebridge	9	2	1	20	0	0			
	Tulla	29	11	1	20	0	0			
								194	14	8
Cork	Bandon	38	2	6	25	0	0			
	Bantry	43	3	5	25	0	0			
	Castletown	26	4	7	10	0	0			
	Charleville	20	17	0	10	0	0			
	Clonakilty	24	1	5	25	0	0			
	Cove	45	18	8	10	0	0			
	Dunmanway	29	18	8	10	0	0			
	Fermoy	55	18	8	20	0	0			
	Kanturk	44	17	3	25	0	0			
	Macroom	24	5	8	25	0	0			
	Mallow	52	13	0	25	0	0			
	Midleton	30	2	1	20	0	0			
	Millstreet	17	11	2	10	0	0			
	Mitchelstown	30	3	9	10	0	0			
	Rosscarbery	20	14	8	10	0	0			
	Skibbereen	47	6	10	25	0	0			
								846	15	0
Donegal	Donegal	10	11	5	25	0	0			
	Buncrana	5	15	5	25	0	0			
	Letterkenny	11	4	8	30	0	0			
	Glentees	5	18	4	23	0	0			
								138	8	10
Down	Newry	59	3	7	35	0	0			
								94	3	
Galway	Clifden	53	0	5	26	9	0			
	Tuam	31	13	4	18	9	0			
	Portumna	34	10	9	18	9	0			
	Loughrea	66	2	3	27	9	0			
	Ballinasloe	53	17	10	18	9	0			
	Oughterard	14	15	7	18	9	0			
	Gort	49	16	9	26	9	0			
	Eyrecourt	52	12	5	18	9	0			
	Woodford	18	5	6	18	9	0			
								543	17	4
Kerry	Cahirciveen	21	4	3	10	0	0			
	Castleisland	30	7	5	10	0	0			
	Dingle	15	4	11	10	0	0			
	Kenmare	17	18	10	10	0	0			
	Killarney	42	18	9	20	0	0			
	Listowel	37	9	5	10	0	0			
	Milltown	23	18	1	10	0	0			
	Tarbert	15	14	0	10	0	0			
								294	12	8
Kilkenny	Callan	12	8	6	9	4	8			
	Thomastown	10	8	5	8	8	8			
	Urlingford	10	2	8	8	4	7			
								60	12	7
Leitrim	Ballinamore	20	18	0	30	0	0			
	M. Hamilton	13	8	2	30	0	0			
								94	0	8
Limerick	Rathkeale	41	16	5	30	0	0			
	Bruff	34	1	11	20	0	0			
	Newcastle	22	17	8	20	0	0			
	Croom	4	10	4	20	0	0			
	Kilfinane	28	0	11	10	0	0			
	Glynn	16	1	0	10	0	0			
								257	8	7
Londonderry	Coleraine	30	19	6	20	0	0			
	Magherafelt	20	4	0	15	0	0			
	N. T. Limavady	13	6	0	12	0	0			
								110	8	6
Louth	Ardee	12	8	0	50	0	0			
								62	8	0
Mayo	Ballinrobe	19	7	5	10	0	0			
	Belmullet	18	11	9	10	0	0			
	Westport	7	2	9	10	0	0			
	Ballina	10	10	3	10	0	0			
								92	12	2
Monaghan	Carrickmacross	19	16	9	30	0	0			
	Castleblayney	20	1	10	40	0	0			
	Clones	1	18	0	0	0	0			
								111	16	7
Queen's Co.	Abbeyleix	13	3	9	25	0	0			
	Borris-in-Ossory	11	0	4	25	0	0			
	Stradbally	10	5	3	25	0	8			
								109	8	4
Roscommon	Athlone	17	8	0	10	0	0			
	Boyle	31	12	11	20	0	0			
	Castlerea	13	16	1	10	0	0			
	Strokestown	18	12	8	10	0	0			
								131	9	8
Sligo	Ballymote	12	19	4	40	0	0			
								52	19	4
Tipperary	Borrisokane	20	1	2	10	0	0			
	Cahir	36	12	4	30	0	0			
	Carrick-on-Suir	16	15	3	30	0	0			
	Cashel	37	6	2	35	0	0			
	Clogheen	15	11	8	30	0	0			
	N. Birmingham	23	13	0	30	0	0			
	Newport	13	14	1	15	0	0			
	Roscrea	48	16	3	20	0	0			
	Templemore	23	1	1	20	0	0			
	Thurles	54	8	10	30	0	0			
	Tipperary	63	12	3	30	0	0			
								588	8	8
Tyrone	Clogher	11	18	8	20	0	0			
	Strabane	10	13	4	20	0	0			
								62	18	1
Waterford	Dungarvan	45	10	10	30	0	0			
	Lismore	13	0	6	12	0	0			
								100	11	4
Westmeath	Moate	28	10	3	30	0	0			
								68	10	3
Wexford	Enniscorthy	16	3	0	30	0	0			
	Gorey	14	0	3	30	0	0			
	New Ross	10	2	0	30	0	0			
								133	5	3

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